United Nations S/2001/755

Security Council

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1 August 2001
English
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Letter dated 28 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 28 July 2001 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. Appended to the Minister's letter is a table showing violations of Iraq's international boundaries committed by United States and British warplanes flying across the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the period from 7 to 20 July 2001.

The Minister urges you to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full and to report these violations to the Security Council through you, given that they constitute wanton aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territory, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations, and he asks you to alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt the aggression and hold the aggressors accountable for it under international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-48037 (E) 020801 030801

Annex to the letter dated 28 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter dated 12 July 2001 (S/2001/702, annex), I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes committed 282 violations of Iraq's international boundaries from Kuwait and by way of the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the period from 7 to 20 July 2001. On the basis of the table appended to this letter, the relevant Iraqi authorities have determined that the violations committed were as follows:

1. Armed and hostile aerial activity by the United States and the United Kingdom, violating our international boundaries by way of the demilitarized zone, comprised 282 sorties in the following governorates: Basrah, Dhi Qar, Muthanna, Wasit, Maysan and Qadisiyah.

2. Our technical systems identified the aircraft violating Iraq's airspace on an almost daily basis as American F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornadoes.

3. All of the armed and hostile sorties that violated Iraq's airspace by way of the demilitarized zone received support from an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi Arabian airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace.

4. A total of 12 remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraq's airspace from Kuwait by way of the demilitarized zone between 7 and 20 July 2001.

All of the violations in question were committed by way of the demilitarized zone in which UNIKOM is stationed. One of UNIKOM's primary responsibilities is to monitor such hostile military operations and to report them and endeavour to halt them immediately.

The fair-minded nations of the world, including most of the Arab countries, have condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegitimate use of force against an independent State. Three countries that are permanent members of the Security Council, namely the Russian Federation, China and France, have stated that the enforcement of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq has no basis in any principle of international law. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, your predecessor as Secretary-General, has stated that the claim made by the United States that Security Council resolution 688 (1991) authorizes the imposition of the no-flight zones is groundless. At your press conference of 27 June 2001, you said that there was no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq. Your actual words were (SG/SM/7865):

> "You know my position on this, and I have indicated that when you analyse and read the Security Council resolutions I do not see the Security Council resolutions as a basis for that."

The violations being committed by United States and British military aircraft, in which 10 to 20 of them are used daily, are tantamount to an undeclared war. It is imperative that the United Nations should take the measures that are required in their regard under the Charter, so that the aggression may be halted and those who

have committed the violations may be charged with full international responsibility for them, including liability for payment of compensation to Iraq.

The statements of UNIKOM to the effect that it is unable to monitor or identify these aircraft cannot be maintained in the light of the scientific and technological capabilities that are available or that UNIKOM is in a position to acquire and utilize in order to fulfil the requirements of its mandate by establishing the identity and country of the warplanes that are violating Iraq's sovereign airspace and thence taking deterrent measures against the aggressors.

I accordingly urge you once more to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full and to report these violations to the Security Council through you immediately they occur, given that they constitute wanton aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territory, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations, and I ask you to alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt the aggression and hold the aggressors accountable for it under international law.

(*Signed*) Tariq **Aziz**
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Hostile aerial activity violating Iraq's international boundaries from Kuwait, 7-20 July 2001

No.	*Date*	*From*	*Time*	*Type*	*Sorties*	*Altitude (metres)*	*Speed (km/h)*	*Areas overflown*
1	7-13 July	Kuwait	0725-0100	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18	128 (with 6 drones)	8,000-10,000	180-780	Qurnah, Basrah, Jalibah, Umm Qasr, Nasiriyah, Rifa'i, Samawah, Amarah
2	14-20 July	Kuwait	0845-2145	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18	154 (including 6 drones)	8,500-11,000	180-780	Basrah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Amarah, Afak, Hayy, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi

Total sorties: 282.

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Identical letters dated 31 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 31 July 2001 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 12 to 22 July 2001 they carried out 389 sorties, 114 of them from Saudi Arabia, 185 from Kuwait and 90 from Turkey.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that international responsibility for them must be borne by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by halting this unwarranted aggression and ensuring that it does not recur.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-48024 (E) 020801 030801

Annex to the identical letters dated 31 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 389 sorties in the period from 12 to 22 July 2001, 114 of them from Saudi Arabia, 185 from Kuwait and 90 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 90 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1115 hours on 12 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Zakho, Amadiyah and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1100 hours on 13 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 22 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Aqrah, Mosul, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Irbil, Sinjar, Rawanduz and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1130 hours on 16 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Mosul, Sinjar, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1435 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1215 hours on 17 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Tall Afar, Rawanduz and Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1515 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1230 hours on 22 July 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Sinjar and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1435 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 299 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1350 hours on 12 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basrah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Salman, Samawah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2345 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 2245 hours on 13 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 23 missions, 15 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Rifa'i, Amarah, Qal'at Salih and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0100 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 2100 hours on 14 July 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 12 missions, seven of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and five from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman and Ansab areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0030 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1040 hours on 15 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 missions, two of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 23 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basrah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1210 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 0900 hours on 17 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 53 missions, 16 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 37 from Kuwaiti territory by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ma'aniyah, Jalibah, Shatrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Lasaf, Basrah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Rifa'i and Mashkhab areas.

Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1115 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 0830 hours on 18 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 51 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 29 from Kuwaiti territory by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Qal'at Sukkar, Najaf, Shatrah, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Samawah, Nukhayb, Ukhaydir, Talhah and Walid areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1110 hours, drove them off.

(g) At 0830 hours on 19 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 63 missions, 26 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 37 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Jalibah, Artawi and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1122 hours, drove them off.

(h) At 1207 hours on 20 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 29 missions, six of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 23 from Kuwaiti territory by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Umm Qasr, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Rumaythah, Qal'at Sukkar, Diwaniyah, Taqtaqanah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

(i) At 1405 hours on 21 July 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 17 missions, six of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 11 from Kuwaiti territory by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Lasaf, Basrah, Salman, Shatrah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qurnah, Samawah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1530 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that

has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials.

The fair-minded nations of the world, including most of the Arab countries, have condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegitimate use of force against an independent State. Three countries that are permanent members of the Security Council, namely the Russian Federation, China and France, have stated that the enforcement of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq has no basis in any principle of international law. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, your predecessor as Secretary-General, has stated that the claim made by the United States that Security Council resolution 688 (1991) authorizes the imposition of the no-flight zones is groundless. At your press conference of 27 June 2001, you said that there was no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq. Your actual words were (SG/SM/7865):

> "You know my position on this, and I have indicated that when you analyse and read the Security Council resolutions I do not see the Security Council resolutions as a basis for that."

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these States in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British has made these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear full international responsibility under international law. This includes liability for full compensation for the loss and damage, in both human and material terms, that is caused by these illegal practices.

The Government of Iraq further renews its call to the countries participating in this aggression to desist forthwith from internationally prohibited acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, place its security and integrity in grave danger and pose a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

As it condemns these acts of aggression against Iraqi targets and installations, the Government of Iraq urges you, given that you have said that there is no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones, to perform the duties assigned to you [under the Charter] as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security by calling upon the governments of the countries in question to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their ongoing aggression against an independent, sovereign State and by holding the perpetrators of this aggression legally accountable for their actions.

(*Signed*) Tariq **Aziz**
Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Letter dated 31 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the pleasure of enclosing an assessment of the work of the Security Council during the Bangladesh Presidency in June 2001 (see annex), prepared in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council dated 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451) for inclusion in the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.

This assessment has been prepared on my own responsibility, but following consultations with members of the Council. It is intended for informative purposes and should not necessarily be considered as representing the views of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you could also kindly arrange to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Anwarul Karim **Chowdhury**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Bangladesh to the United Nations

01-48554 (E) 090801

Annex to the letter dated 31 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Assessment of the work of the Security Council

Bangladesh (June 2001)

In June 2001, under the Presidency of Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh, the Security Council addressed a number of major issues in the Council's agenda. The Council was actively seized of issues including Iraq-Kuwait, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea and Ethiopia, and Western Sahara. The Council also marked an important step forward by adopting resolution 1353 (2001) on cooperation with the troop-contributing countries.

A major focus of the month was the Council debate with participation of a large number of non-members on prevention of armed conflict following the issuance of the seminal report of the Secretary-General on the subject (S/2001/574 and Corr.1). An important initiative was the Council mission to Kosovo to enhance support for implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) and to observe the operations of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

In June, at the initiative of the President, the Council acted on the appointment of the Secretary-General and recommended, unanimously without a vote, the appointment of Mr. Kofi Annan for a second term. Upon this recommendation, the General Assembly subsequently reappointed the Secretary-General.

During the month, the Council held 18 public meetings, 4 of which required resumption in view of the participation of a large number of United Nations members. The Council held two private meetings, one on the appointment of the Secretary-General and the other on Burundi. The members of the Council held 17 informal consultations of the whole devoted to consideration of issues, negotiations on texts of resolutions and statements and briefings by the Secretariat. During these consultations, the members of the Council addressed 24 agenda items and also discussed a total of 48 issues under other matters.

In June, the Council considered 13 reports by the Secretary-General and adopted 8 resolutions including three in respect of extension of the mandate of four peacekeeping operations, namely, UNFICYP, MONUC, UNMIBH and MINURSO, and issued two statements by the President of the Council. In addition, the President made statements to the press on Afghanistan, Burundi, Eritrea and Ethiopia and Sierra Leone.

As the large number of public meetings indicates, at the initiative of the Bangladesh Presidency, the Council made every effort, in keeping with its commitment, to have increased recourse to public meetings. The Council made further progress in bringing greater openness and transparency in its working methods and in promoting participation of non-members in the Council meetings.

Appointment of the Secretary-General

The Bangladesh Presidency took the initiative of consulting with members of the Security Council during the first days of the month to have a decision on the appointment of Secretary-General Kofi Annan for a second five-year term. To this end, the President held extensive consultations with the members, individually and collectively, to finalize the process. On the advice of the Council members he also consulted the President of the General Assembly and the Secretariat to clarify and advance some aspects of the process.

A number of informal consultations were held before the Council met on 27 June, pursuant to its provisional rules of procedure, in private (4337th meeting). The Council took the decision to recommend to the General Assembly to reappoint Mr. Kofi Annan for a second term ending 31 December 2006 by its resolution 1358 (2001). The resolution was adopted by consensus without a vote, waiving the provision for secret ballot as stipulated in its rules of procedure.

Following the adoption, the President of the Council, while conveying the decision to members of the media, mentioned the excellent performance of the incumbent Secretary-General in reforming the United Nations to make it more relevant in meeting the

challenges of the twenty-first century. He also highlighted the role Mr. Annan had been playing in resolution of conflicts in various parts of the world and in strengthening the United Nations peacekeeping operations.

As agreed at the informal consultations, all members of the Council co-sponsored the draft resolution on the appointment of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly and introduced in plenary meeting on 29 June by the President of the Security Council.

Africa

Burundi

The Presidency took the initiative to address the situation in Burundi as part of a further follow-up of the report of the Council mission to the Great Lakes region (S/2001/521). The members of the Council reviewed the situation in view of the findings of the Council mission as continued hostilities threatened the fragile peace process. Following the discussion, the President of the Council made a statement to the press (see annex IV) and also drew the attention of the Government of Burundi, the Representative of the Secretary-General, Jean Arnault, and OAU Secretary-General Salim A. Salim.

This was an instance where the Council members addressed an issue and made efforts at preventing deterioration of a situation without waiting for dealing with it as a calendar event.

The Council held a private meeting on 28 June to hear a briefing by Mathias Sinamenye, second Vice-President of Burundi, who provided his Government's perspective of the situation and views on the peace process. Following consultations, the draft of a statement was tabled by Bangladesh. The Council met again on 29 June in a public meeting at which the President read out the statement (S/PRST/2001/17).

The issuance of the statement followed a thorough consideration of the situation in Burundi with the participation of Berhanu Dinka, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region and Jean Arnault, Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi. In the statement, the Council called for an immediate suspension of hostilities and urged the armed groups to enter into negotiations. The Council also encouraged the Secretary-General, through his representatives, to continue to engage the armed groups and contribute to coordinated efforts to bring about a political settlement of the conflict.

The Council expressed grave concern at the continuing human rights abuses and violations of humanitarian law in Burundi, and urged the belligerents to commit themselves immediately to the protection of civilians. The Council called on the donors to increase humanitarian and development assistance to the people of Burundi in keeping with the pledges made by the international community at the Paris Donor Conference on 11 and 12 December 2000.

The Council received reports that suffering in Burundi continued unabated. The grave humanitarian situation and the fragility of the peace process will need the close attention of the Council so that support for the peace process and international attention to Burundi are maintained.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Council members held informal consultations on 12 June on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and considered action on the basis of the eighth report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/572). They also had the report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region (S/2001/521). The members agreed with the recommendations of the Secretary-General in favour of a transition to the third phase of MONUC deployment, prior to entry into the third phase, since the parties were yet to fulfil the requisite conditions.

They also agreed to the conclusion that the plans drawn up by the Joint Military Commission and the Political Committee for withdrawal of all foreign forces and the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation or resettlement of armed groups did not constitute a sufficient basis for further action by the United Nations at this stage.

At a public meeting on 15 June, the Council decided by resolution 1355 (2001) to extend the mandate of MONUC, as recommended by the Secretary-General, by 12 months, until 15 June 2002, with the authorized military strength of 5,537. The Secretary-General in his report drew attention to the need for considerable expansion of civilian components of the Mission as it entered the third phase. Member

States would be required to provide necessary human and material resources for the success of the mission.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

The members of the Council reviewed the situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea on 25 June. They had the Secretary-General's progress report on the situation (S/2001/608). This was the first such report since the Council lifted the arms embargo on the two countries on 16 May 2001. The Secretariat introduced the report and provided updates.

The two major issues before the Council were the temporary security zone and the Boundary and Claims Commissions. Despite a general calm along the frontier, excessive deployment of militia and policemen by Eritrea in the temporary security zone and also Ethiopian deployment along the eastern border of the zone had been causing tension. The situation improved with the decision of Ethiopia to withdraw its forces from the eastern border of the zone. The establishment of the temporary security zone had been a major step ahead. However, important aspects remained unaccomplished, such as a clear definition of the zone and demilitarization.

Following consultations, the President of the Council made a statement to the press, inter alia, reiterating the call on the two countries for early establishment of a direct air corridor between Asmara and Addis Ababa; and urging both parties, particularly Eritrea, to sign the status-of-forces agreement and ensure the freedom of movement of UNMEE (see annex IV).

Sierra Leone

On 6 June, the Security Council held consultations on the situation of the refugees and internally displaced persons in Sierra Leone as well as in the Mano River Union region. The Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/513 and Corr.1) issued pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 1346 (2000). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, introduced the report and briefed the Council on the latest situation.

After a substantive discussion on the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons in and around Sierra Leone, the President of the Security Council made a statement to the press highlighting the views of Council members on the issue, in which, inter alia, Council members expressed concern at the continuing humanitarian crisis in the Mano River Union countries, appreciated the additional burden placed on the host countries and their population as a result of the crisis and commended their efforts, and urged all parties to ensure the human rights and security of all refugees and internally displaced persons as well as the security of the humanitarian personnel (see annex IV).

On 28 June, the Security Council held a public meeting on the situation in Sierra Leone. The Council had before it the tenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2001/627) and heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Oluyemi Adeniji, as well as his introduction of the report, which covered developments in the area since 14 March 2001.

The Special Representative mentioned that UNAMSIL had continued to work closely with the Government of Sierra Leone and had enhanced its contacts with the Revolutionary United Front, which had positive effects on the Kambia disarmament and on the implementation of the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement. The Force Commander, Lieutenant General Daniel Opande, was also present during the meeting.

Council members recognized during the meeting that although the peace process in Sierra Leone had witnessed remarkable progress in the recent months, a lot of challenges remained. They appreciated the positive contributions of UNAMSIL in furthering the peace process. They also stressed the importance of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for long-term peace in Sierra Leone and underlined the need for availability of necessary resources for its success.

Council members expressed concern at the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone and the region and at violations of human rights of the refugees and the internally displaced persons. They also appreciated the role of ECOWAS in support of the peace process and called upon the Government of Sierra Leone to take steps for the extension of its authority as UNAMSIL progressively deployed in rebel-dominated areas of the country.

Somalia

On 11 June, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, briefed the Council

members on the recent developments in Somalia. He informed the Council that on 8 June, the Deputy Defence Minister of the Transitional National Government of Somalia had alleged that some 300 Ethiopian troops had marched into Somali territory overnight in Bakool region, which is close to Mogadishu. Ethiopia rejected the allegation as an unfounded press report.

The United Nations Political Office for Somalia in Nairobi requested details from the Transnational National Government concerning the allegation which remained to be received. The Secretariat informed the Council that, as the Office did not have any verification mechanism, it could not confirm the reported development. As agreed at the meeting, the Council President later conveyed the Council's concerns to the representative of Ethiopia.

Western Sahara

The report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/613) was considered in consultations held on 26 June with the participation of the Secretary-General. The Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, James Baker, briefed the Council. This was his first appearance before the Council since 1997. The report specifically recommended an extension of the mandate of MINURSO for five months in order to allow time to initiate negotiations on a proposed framework agreement on the status of Western Sahara. Council members held consultations on 28 and 29 June to finalize the draft resolution on Western Sahara. The resolution (1359 (2001)) extending the mandate until 30 November 2001 was adopted by a unanimous vote on 29 June.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 5 June, the report of the five-member Committee of Experts, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1333 (2000), was introduced at the Council's consultations of the whole by Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia), Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000). Following consultations, the Council held its 4325th meeting in public to elaborately consider the report. Ambassador Haile Menkerios, Chairman of the Committee of Experts, responded to questions and comments of delegations.

The members of the Council were generally supportive towards establishing a new monitoring mechanism for sanctions in Afghanistan, as the Panel recommended. There was also general support on other recommendations of the Panel, such as banning aircraft turbine fuel, special fluids and lubricants, banning chemicals used in heroin production, monitoring the movement of arms, and international support to strengthen capacities of border services in neighbouring countries. The general thrust of the report that a political solution remained the only road to pursue to end the Afghanistan conflict was also noted. Council members agreed to consider the report's recommendations in the context of the Committee and subsequently by the Council itself.

Return of Kuwaiti property

In consultations held on 20 June, the Council heard a briefing by the High-level Coordinator on the issue of Kuwaiti missing property. No progress was reported as Iraq continued to refuse cooperation with the High-level Coordinator and affirmed his impartiality. In a statement to the press, the President of the Security Council conveyed the unanimous support of the members of the Council for the work of the High-level Coordinator. Members of the Council also called upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate fully with the Coordinator and stressed the importance of a dialogue with him.

Situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Following the adoption of resolution 1352 (2001), by which the Council extended the oil-for-food programme, phase IX, until 3 July 2001, Council members engaged in discussions on the United Kingdom/United States draft resolution on new arrangements. At the same time, the discussion on the goods review list, which was proposed as an annex to the draft resolution, also continued, mostly in the capitals. Progress was made in the expert level negotiations, which was reviewed at Ambassador level in Council consultations on 7, 14 and 20 June. The negotiation also covered, among others, issues relating to Iraq's trade with some neighbouring countries.

On 15 June, the Council was briefed by the President on the outcome of the Secretary-General's

meeting in the region with the Prime Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan. On 26 June, the Council held an open debate on the issue, during which, apart from Council members, a large number of non-members including Iraq made statements. The debate was resumed on 28 June in order to complete a long list of speakers. Till the end of the month, discussion on the United Kingdom/United States draft resolution continued in Council consultations.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 15 June, the Council heard a briefing from Jacques Paul Klein, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of the United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He gave an update of developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and progress achieved by UNMIBH. The other members participating in the discussion were representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden (Presidency of the European Union) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Council members had before them the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/2001/571 and Corr.1), and document S/2001/542, containing the text of a letter dated 30 May 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 May 2001 from the Secretary-General of NATO, enclosing the monthly report on Stabilization Force (SFOR) operations. The Council adopted a resolution on 21 June, by which, inter alia, it extended the mandate of UNMIBH until 21 June 2002.

Cyprus

The members of the Council considered the situation in Cyprus on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/534) on 11 June. The Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, participated in the consultations to provide a briefing and his assessment of the situation. Owing to the complexity and sensitivity of the situation in Cyprus, it was felt by the Council that the most judicious action would be to allow the efforts of the Secretary-General to continue. The President of the Council made a statement to the press expressing full support for the Secretary-General's continued efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem (see annex IV). Subsequently, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1354 (2001) extending the mandate of UNFICYP until 15 December 2001.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Council on 19 June considered the report of the Security Council mission to Kosovo (S/2001/600) and the report of the Secretary-General of UNMIK (S/2001/565). Also before the Council were a letter dated 22 May 2001 from Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/538); a letter dated 5 June 2001 from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/563); and a letter dated 15 June 2001 from the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/601).

The representatives of Albania, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Sweden (in its capacity as the Presidency of the European Union) participated. The Council also heard a briefing on the situation in Kosovo from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, thus giving the Council members the first opportunity to discuss the main challenges in Kosovo since the visit of the Council mission.

The main message of the open meeting revolved around a few key points: the indispensability of multi-ethnicity in Kosovo; the need for the engagement of all communities in the political process and the expediency of confidence-building measures. The meeting was also extremely timely in its sequence, as it was held immediately after the Council mission completed its visit to Pristina, Mitrovica and Belgrade.

Security Council mission to Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

From 15 to 19 June the Security Council mission visited Kosovo, a first ever to include all 15 members of the Council. The message it carried was to shun extremism and commit all efforts to building a multi-ethnic society. The mission was significant in a number of other ways. It was the first mission led by a Council President. The mission included in its itinerary a visit to Belgrade, where it had a good discussion with the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Vojislav Kostunica, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of the Interior. The mission also had an

unscheduled, but substantive and important meeting with the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin.

In Kosovo, the Council mission undertook a series of meetings with the key actors, and interacted with the representatives of various communities, in addition to meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Hans Haekerrup, and the KFOR Commander, General Thorstein Skiaker. The Council mission travelled to Mitrovica and met with representatives of the Kosovo Albanian and Serb communities in back-to-back meetings. The Council urged both communities to reach out so that their efforts could jointly contribute to the future of Kosovo. At the initiative of the Head of the Mission, a representative group of Kosovo women's non-governmental organizations met with members of the mission. The representatives underlined the need to involve women in peace negotiations and in the political decision-making process.

The mission in its interaction with the ethnic communities could sense their clear desire for return to normalcy, restitution of law and order and economic reconstruction. The mission made use of all opportunities to send a strong message to the ethnic communities to reject all violence, to promote stability, safety and security, and to cooperate fully with UNMIK in the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999). The mission during its visit made a number of important observations and findings, which are set out in detail in its report (S/2001/600). The report was formally presented by the President and Head of the Council mission on 19 June, the day after the return of the mission.

Meetings with the troop-contributing countries

The President chaired four meetings with troop-contributing countries in connection with the extension of the mandate of four operations, namely, UNFICYP, MONUC, UNMIBH and MINURSO. Those meetings were essentially informative in nature. The troop-contributing countries in each case agreed with the recommendations of the Secretary-General. There was no disagreement between the Council and the troop-contributing countries.

A meeting of the civilian police contributors to UNMIK was held prior to the departure of the Council mission to Kosovo. The President briefed the contributors about the objectives of the mission. The Secretariat provided a briefing on the situation highlighting the contribution of those contributors.

Other matters

A part of the time in informal consultations is spent in considering scheduled items, organizational matters and negotiation of texts. In June, the Council members devoted considerable time to issues addressed under "Other matters", often in view of developments and in a proactive manner without waiting for the routine review, report or briefing by the Secretariat.

The members of the Council thus remained actively seized of the situation in Burundi, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Western Sahara, Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sierra Leone, Iraq, HIV/AIDS, the Balkans, Iraq/Kuwait and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as follow-up of the mission to the Great Lakes region.

Working luncheon with the Secretary-General

The monthly working luncheon with the Secretary-General provides an occasion for an informal exchange of views between the Council members and the Secretary-General on some of the issues requiring specific attention. The President of the Council hosted the luncheon on 27 June; three issues, the Middle East and Palestine, Burundi and Kosovo, were discussed. The Secretary-General briefed the Council members about his visit to the Middle East. The President conveyed his views following the Council mission to Kosovo. In addition, senior officials closely involved in the Council's work also participated. The participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Berhanu Dinka, and the Representative of the Secretary-General, Jean Arnault, in the discussion on Burundi provided further insights into the situation.

Thematic, operational and organizational issues

Prevention of armed conflict

A major focus of the month was the Council debate on prevention of armed conflict following the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (S/2001/574 and Corr.1). The participation in the daylong debate on 21 June by a large number of non-members demonstrated the commitment of the Member States to conflict prevention. Given the importance of the subject, the meeting was presided over by Abdus Samad Azad, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh.

During the debate, the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained therein received a generally positive response from the members of the Council and the many Members participating in the open debate. The Bangladesh Presidency took the initiative in following up, with a resolution, the report and the debate.

The Council was right in taking the lead in expressing support for the report and its recommendations. Because, in the first place, it was the Council which had asked for the report and prevention is part of the Council's primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. The Council responded on time to the recommendations specifically addressed to the Council. By expressing its support for the recommendations within the Council's competence, it encouraged early and positive consideration of the recommendations for action by other major organs, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, the non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Cooperation with the troop-contributing countries

The adoption of resolution 1353 (2001) by a unanimous vote marked a major step forward in strengthening cooperation with the troop-contributing countries. Under the resolution, the troop-contributing countries were recognized as important partners for peacekeeping cooperation. Elaborate provisions are made in the resolution for consultation with the troop-contributing countries at different stages of peacekeeping operations from their inception to their closing. The resolution also set out provisions on different formats, procedures and documentation in respect of meetings with the troop-contributing countries.

Working methods

The President and representatives of two other members, Colombia and the United Kingdom, participated at a meeting of the General Assembly working group on Security Council reforms devoted to working methods. The President of the Council shared the experience over the year in the Council and noted the improvements made in the Council's working methods. The Ambassadors of Colombia and the United Kingdom added further reflections on how to improve the functioning of the Security Council and its cooperation with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

In pursuance of the Council's commitment to transparency the President provided a substantive briefing to the non-members and the press following consultations of the whole.

Working Group on Documentation and Procedures

Despite the intensive programme, the Bangladesh Presidency devoted attention to review of the Council's working methods. The Bangladesh Presidency convened two meetings of the Council's Working Group on Documentation and Procedures. A note issued by the President of the Security Council on 29 June provides for strengthening the practice with regard to communication and dissemination of Council decisions and statements (S/2001/640).

The note brings about three important improvements. Henceforth, press statements made on behalf of the Council members by the President will be issued as United Nations press releases, thus ensuring their wide dissemination. Secondly, as a matter of standard practice, Council decisions and statements will now be brought by the President to the notice not only of the Member States concerned but also of concerned regional organizations and arrangements. Thirdly, the Secretary-General will, through his representatives in the field, arrange for timely and effective communication of Council decisions and statements as well as their widest possible dissemination.

During the Bangladesh chairmanship of the Working Group, which met after more than a year, besides the note on communication and dissemination of Council decisions and statements, two other issues were put on the table for consideration: the format of Council meetings and review implementation of relevant notes and statements by the President.

The last note on the matter, S/1999/1291 dated 30 December 1999, set out two categories: "public" and "private" meetings, in conformity with the terms used in the Council's provisional rules of procedures. The note provided for three sub-categories of private meetings without attributing any name to them. However, the monthly programme of work continues to use various terms — open briefing, open debate, formal meeting, closed meeting, open meeting etc. to designate different formats and their variants. There is no document that clearly and fully describes the format of Council meetings.

To address the problem, Bangladesh proposed a draft note by the President of the Council in the Working Group on Documentation and Procedures. The Working Group was unable to reach agreement on issuance of a formal note describing the format of the meetings. In the absence of an agreement, the Working Group decided to postpone consideration of the issue.

The other item under consideration concerned review of implementation of relevant notes and statements by the President of the Council. The Chair proposed review of the provisions contained in particular in the notes dated 30 December 1999 (S/1999/1291, 28 February 1994 (S/1994/230), and 17 February 1999 (S/1999/165) and the presidential statement of 16 December 1994 (S/PRST/1994/81). The following issues were proposed by the Chair for discussion and follow-up:

- Increased recourse to public meetings;
- Making drafts of resolutions and presidential statements available to non-members of the Council as soon as they are introduced at the informal consultations;
- Briefing of the non-members in a substantive and detailed manner shortly after informal consultations;
- Drafting of resolutions and statements in a manner that would allow adequate participation of all members of the Council;
- Making copies of President's statements to the media available to non-members of the Council;
- Making briefing notes on field operations available to non-members of the Council;
- Format of meetings;
- Making provisional texts of draft resolutions available to non-members of the Council;
- Circulation of press statements issued by the Secretary-General or his Spokesman;
- Group of friends (drafting of resolutions and presidential statements by the group of friends to be carried out in a manner that will allow adequate participation of all members of the Council).

It is recommended that the Working Group undertake a review of implementation of the provisions listed above. The Council needs also to be responsive to the recommendations made by the General Assembly as regards its working methods. In this regard, the Working Group on Documentation and Procedures of the Council could undertake consideration of the General Assembly working group reports. The Council may also undertake a review of the substance, approach and purpose of the monthly assessment.

Monthly wrap-up meeting

The Bangladesh Presidency concluded with a wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the month of June. This was the first time that such a discussion was held in public, although participation in the discussion was limited to the Council members. The Secretary-General was present during the meeting.

The idea was to undertake an assessment of the work of the Council over the month and identify issues for follow-up. This also provided an occasion to reflect on the Council's working methods and the way matters are pursued by the Council. A number of ideas were expressed in the course of the discussion. The following were, without being exhaustive, the salient points for follow-up:

- The Council should reflect on how the follow-up of issues, not as routine calendar events, but as conscious policy decisions, is to be pursued in a proactive manner.

- The Council should ensure that the Secretary-General is given the human, material, and financial resources to implement its decisions.

- The Council should be proactive. A useful means and a proactive instrument is a Council mission to conflict areas. The Council should have increased recourse to sending missions to conflict areas. The findings and recommendations of the Council missions should be followed up effectively.

- The adoption of resolution 1353 (2001) on cooperation with troop-contributing countries has marked a major step forward. The Council should also give its attention to some of the other operational areas.

- The Secretary-General has reported at some length in his recent report on the Brahimi report implementation, addressing the problems concerning civilian components in peace operations, with the need of larger and wider civilian components in the missions, such as the United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone. The Council needs to bring that issue into focus.

- The Council's relations with the press, the media and the public need specific attention. We should make an effort to see that the Council's work receives the attention of the outside world. The possibility of having a spokesperson of the Security Council President was discussed informally at the retreat.

- The Council should have increased recourse to open briefings, allowing the full United Nations membership better and more equal access to information regarding developments in international peace and security and related United Nations operations and assistance efforts.

- Opportunities for the Council to have relationships with other United Nations bodies should be increased.

- The question of accountability of the Security Council for its actions needs to be addressed. It was noted that there had been many requests, demands and claims emanating from Member States that are not members of the Council to reflect these views; both the content and the form of the report of the Security Council should be changed.

- Monthly wrap-up meetings should be as informal and interactive as possible. They can be useful as the members try to draw lessons from the past month and think about how they will be working in the future.

- The Council must actively support the Secretary-General's efforts to continue to improve the United Nations peacekeeping machinery; but the Security Council itself, of course, must make its own contribution to this work in accordance with its own competencies.

- It is a good exercise to ask ourselves periodically if we have had a positive impact on the issues that arose for the Council's consideration each month; and, if we have not had a positive impact, we think that we should ask ourselves why, try to find out the reasons, identify the steps that the Council can take and the tools that the Council can try to find and use to inject momentum and progress. Also, of course, the whole objective is to draw lessons, where appropriate, that can be applied in the future.

- The Working Group on Documentation and Procedures should meet regularly to review implementation of the agreed measures and to explore improvement of the working methods and documentation of the Council.

- The Council should prepare for its missions to conflict areas, including through discussion in an informal setting, like the one for the mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo held during the Pocantico retreat.

- The preparation for Council missions to conflict areas should include brainstorming sessions to define the objectives and strategies.

- There is a need, before the departure of Council missions to conflict areas, for meetings with the troop contributors and with other interested parties who feel they have views to convey about the particular situation, be they United Nations agencies or perhaps even non-governmental organizations, as the situation demands.

- The Council should reflect on the rationalization of its monthly programme of work.

Annex I

Security Council meetings in June 2001

No.	Meetings No.	Date	Subject
1	4324	1 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait
2.	4325	5 June	The situation in Afghanistan - Briefing by Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso, Chairman of the 1333 Committee with the participation of Mr. Haile Menkerios, Chairman of the Committee of Experts on Afghanistan appointed pursuant to Security Council resolution 1333 (2000)
3.	4325 (resumed)	5 June	The situation in Afghanistan - Briefing by Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso, Chairman of the 1333 Committee with the participation of Mr. Haile Menkerios, Chairman of the Committee of Experts on Afghanistan appointed pursuant to Security Council resolution 1333 (2000)
4.	4326	13 June	Strengthening cooperation with troop contributing countries (S/2001/546)
5.	4327	13 June	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/572) Briefing by Messrs. Guéhenno and Otonnu
6.	4327 (resumed)	13 June	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/572)
7.	4328	15 June	The situation in Cyprus (S/2001/534)
8.	4329	15 June	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/572)
9.	4330	15 June	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2001/571) Briefing by Jacques Paul Klien
10.	4331	19 June	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 12203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) (Presentation SC report on mission to Kosovo, FRY by Amb. Chowdhury, the President of the Security Council and the Head of the Mission to Kosovo, FRY)
11.	4332	19 June	The situation in Somalia
12	4333	21 June	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2001/571)
13.	4334	21 June	Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts (S/2001/574) Open debate
14.	4334 (resumed)	21 June	Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts (S/2001/574) Open debate
15.	4335	22 June	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) Briefing by Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, USG for Peacekeeping Operations

No.	Meetings No.	Date	Subject
16.	4336	26 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/2001/597) Open debate
17.	4337 (closed)	27 June	Recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations
18.	4338 (closed)	27 June	The situation in Burundi (meeting with Mr. Mathias Sinamenye, second Vice-President of the Republic of Burundi)
19.	4339	28 June	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peace-keeping operations
20.	4340	28 June	The situation in Sierra Leone (S/2001/627) Briefing by Mr. Andeniji, SRSG for Sierra Leone
21.	4336 (resumed)	28 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/2001/597) Open debate
22.	4341	29 June	The situation in Burundi
23.	4342	29 June	The situation concerning Western Sahara
24.	4343	29 June	Wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the month of June 2001

Annex II

Consultations of the whole of the Security Council held in June 2001

No	Date	Subject
1	1 June 2001	- Iraq (oil-food)
2	4 June 2001	1. Programme of work 2. Other matters - Mission to the Great Lakes Region - Mission to Kosovo - Council procedure with regard to the list of speakers for formal meetings
3	5 June 2001	1. Afghanistan 2. Other matters - Somalia
4	6 June 2001	1. Sierra Leone 2. East Timor 3. Burundi 4. Other matters - The Democratic Republic of the Congo
5	7 June 2001	1. Iraq 2. Other matters - Mission to Kosovo - Afghanistan
6	8 June 2001	1. Report of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations 2. Other matters - Somalia - Kosovo
7	11 June 2001	1. Cyprus 2. Other matters - Somalia - Report of the Working Group on Peacekeepi..g Operations - Kosovo - Iraq
8	12 June 2001	1. Democratic Republic of the Congo 2. Other matters - Kosovo - Western Sahara - Cyprus - Somalia
9	14 June 2001	1. Kosovo: Security Council mission on the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) to Kosovo, FRY 2. Iraq (Oil-for-food Programme) 1. Other matters - DRC - Cyprus - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Sierra Leone (Special Court) - HIV/AIDS - Somalia - Election of the Secretary-General - Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the

		Security Council
10	15 June 2001	1. Iraq (Oil for food) 2. Other matters - Programme of work - Somalia
11	20 June 2001	1. Iraq 2. Other matters - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Format of the 21 June meeting on the Prevention of Armed Conflict - Iraq - Western Sahara - Somalia - Format of the 27 June meeting on the appointment of the Secretary-General
12	25 June 2001	1. Eritrea/Ethiopia 2. Other matters - Appointment of the Secretary-General - Burundi - Iraq - HIV/AIDS - Prevention of Armed Conflict
13	26 June 2001	1. Western Sahara 2. Iraq 3. Other matters - Balkans Luncheon with the Secretary-General
14	27 June 2001	1. Recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations 2. Other matters - None
15	27 June 2001 (PM)	1. Burundi 2. Other matters - Western Sahara - Iraq/Kuwait
16	28 June 2001	1. Iraq: Oil for food 2. Western Sahara 3. Other matters - Wrap-up session - Burundi - Recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations - Children and armed conflict - Somalia
17	29 June 2001	1. Western Sahara 2. Burundi 3. Other matters - FRY
18	29 June 2001 (PM)	1. Iraq: Oil for food 2. Other matters - Somalia

Annex III

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
Adopted in June 2001

Resolution	Date of adoption	Subject
S/RES/1352 (2001)	1 June 2001	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait
S/RES/1353 (2001)	13 June 2001	Strengthening co-operation with troop-contributing countries
S/RES/1354 (2001)	15 June 2001	The situation in Cyprus
S/RES/1355 (2001)	15 June 2001	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/RES/1356 (2001)	19 June 2001	The situation in Somalia
S/RES/1357 (2001)	21 June 2001	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
S/RES/1358 (2001)	27 June 2001	Recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations
S/RES/1359 (2001)	29 June 2001	The situation concerning Western Sahara

Reports due / to be considered in June 2001

- No Exit Without Strategy – S/2001/394 dated 20 April 2001
- Sierra Leone – Report on refugees and internally displaced persons - S/2001/513 dated 23 May
- Report on Prevention of Armed Conflict – A/55/985- S/2001/574 dated 7 June 2001
- Report on UNFICYP – S/2001/534 dated 30 May 2001
- Fifth report on UNMOVIC – S/2001/515 dated 24 May 2001
- Afghanistan Committee of Experts' report – S/2001/511 dated 24 May 2001
- Eighth report on the DRC – S/2001/752 dated 8 June 2001
- Report on UNMIBH – S/2001/571 dated 7 June 2001
- Report on UNMIK– S/2001/565 dated 7 June 2001

Progress report on Ethiopia - Eritrea (UNMEE) – S/2001/608 dated 19 June 2001
Report on Western Sahara (MINURSO) – S/2001/613 dated 20 June 2001
Report of the Security Council Mission to Kosovo – S/2001/600 dated 19 June 2001
Tenth report on Sierra Leone – S/2001/627 dated 25 June 2001

Statements by the President of the Security Council

In June 2001

S/PRST/2001	Date	Meeting No.	Following Consultations	Subject
16	28 June	4339		The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations
17	29 June	4341		The situation in Burundi

Annex IV

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Burundi (6 June 2001)

Members of the Council reiterated their strong support for the Arusha Agreement as the basis for the resolution of the conflict in Burundi and were united in the belief that there is no military solution to the conflict. Armed groups should not pursue their agenda through violent means.

Members of the Council endorsed the findings of the Security Council mission to Burundi, and repeated their call on the Forces for National Liberation (FNL) and the Front for the Defence of Democracy (FDD) to enter into the Arusha process and refrain from any violent action.

Members of the Council called on all parties to immediately cease hostilities, and respect human rights and international humanitarian law.

Members of the Council encouraged the dialogue between the Government and the rebels and called upon the countries in the region to use their influence to bring the armed groups into the peace process.

Members of the Council noted the progress made at the third regular session of the Implementation Monitoring Committee, held at Arusha from 28 May to 4 June, in advancing the peace process.

Members of the Council reiterated their full support for the Arusha facilitator, Nelson Mandela, and the regional initiative.

Sierra Leone (6 June 2001)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing from the Secretariat on the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the introduction of the Secretary-General's report on the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons in the Mano River Union countries, and held a discussion on the matter.

Council members took note of the recent developments regarding the refugees and the internally displaced persons in these countries and expressed concern at the continuing humanitarian crisis.

Council members appreciated that an additional burden is placed on the host countries and their population as a result of the crisis and commended their efforts in providing asylum, protection and assistance to the large number of refugees and the internally displaced persons.

Council members urged all parties to ensure the human rights and security of all refugees and internally displaced persons as well as the security of the humanitarian personnel working in the subregion.

Council members felt that a phased approach to the return of refugees to Sierra Leone would be practical. They agreed with the three-phased approach of UNHCR to relocate refugees further inland in safer areas in Guinea, provide greater protection and assistance for refugees and internally displaced persons in the border areas and arrange voluntary repatriation of refugees to Sierra Leone. They felt that a comprehensive and detailed plan was needed for the progressive return of refugees to Sierra Leone.

Council members expressed their support for the efforts of UNHCR, UNAMSIL, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in providing assistance to the refugees and the internally displaced persons.

Council members called upon the international community to make the necessary additional resources available in response to the United Nations consolidated appeal for West Africa and the consolidated appeal for Sierra Leone, and also during the donors' conference on financing the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, to be held in Paris on 11 and 12 June.

Council members expressed their appreciation for the proactive role of UNAMSIL in recent weeks in promoting the peace process.

Council members encouraged the three Heads of State of the Mano River Union countries to enter a process of dialogue for promoting peace in the subregion and appreciated the role of ECOWAS in this regard.

Cyprus (11 June 2001)

Council members heard a briefing from the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, on the good offices mission. They heard a briefing from the Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the Secretariat's consultations with the parties about the extension of the UNFICYP mandate and noted the views expressed by the parties.

Council members gave their full support to the Secretary-General's efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem. Council members reaffirmed all Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions. They welcomed and supported his intention to continue with the process he initiated in November 1999 and continued to urge all those involved to engage with him constructively and effectively in the process.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (25 June 2001)

The Secretary-General presented to the members of the Security Council a progress report as at 19 June 2001 (S/2001/608) on the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The Council members noted the Secretary-General's observations that the situation on the ground has remained generally calm and commended the parties and UNMEE for progress achieved so far. They expressed the view that establishment of a temporary security zone and the functioning of the Boundary Commission and the Claims Commission testified commitment of both countries to the peace process. In that regard, the members strongly supported the continuing efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Legwaila Joseph Legwaila.

However, the Security Council members expressed serious concern over excessive deployment of Eritrean militia and policemen in the temporary security zone as well as the parties' failure to agree on the precise boundaries of the zone. The members also urged the parties to strictly abide by the final map that UNMEE has provided to them.

Members of the Security Council reiterated its call on the countries for the early establishment of a direct air corridor between Asmara and Addis Ababa. At the same time, both parties, particularly Eritrea, are urged to ensure the Mission's freedom of movement. Council members also urged Eritrea to sign the status-of-forces agreement and stressed that both Governments should fulfil their financial obligations to the Boundary Commission's work.

Noting the progress made in demining, the Council members called upon both Eritrea and Ethiopia and the international community to contribute more — financially and otherwise — to ensure full demining of the temporary security zone and its adjacent areas for the safety of returning internally displaced persons and peacekeepers.

In view of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia, the Security Council members urged the international community to respond generously to the United Nations country teams' appeal for humanitarian assistance.

The Council members encouraged the parties, in cooperation with UNMEE, to explore and pursue a range of confidence-building measures and to approach the peace process in a constructive manner without resorting to rhetoric.

United Nations S/2001/758

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 August 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 1 August 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you and, through you, the members of the Security Council, that, pursuant to paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of Security Council resolution 986 (1995), the Government of Iraq has submitted to me its distribution plan for the purchase of humanitarian supplies during the new period specified in paragraph 1 of resolution 1360 (2001). The Government of Iraq was informed today that I have approved the plan on the understanding that its implementation would be governed by resolutions 986 (1995), 1281 (1999), 1284 (1999), 1302 (2000), 1330 (2000), 1360 (2001) and the memorandum of understanding concluded on 20 May 1996 between the United Nations Secretariat and the Government of Iraq (S/1996/356), without prejudice to the procedures followed by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990).

A copy of the list of supplies and goods accompanying the distribution plan will be made available to the Security Council Committee. The list has been reviewed by experts of the joint unit established by resolution 1051 (1996), who have concluded that, on the basis of the information given in the annexes, no items have been identified which would be prohibited under the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification, or under Security Council resolution 707 (1991). They have also concluded that the necessarily general nature of the description of many items in the annexes to the plan renders it impossible to determine definitively whether or not an item is notifiable under the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996). They will keep the matter under review and provide a further assessment in the light of additional information that may become available in applications submitted to the Security Council Committee.

The distribution plan (see annexes II and III) and the letter dated 31 July 2001 from the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme addressed to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, conveying my acceptance of the plan (see annex I), are attached.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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Annex I

Letter dated 31 July 2001 from the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme addressed to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

[Original: English]

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt, under cover of your letter dated 23 July 2001 addressed to the Secretary-General (see annex II), of the distribution plan (see annex III) submitted by your Government for the new period specified in paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1360 (2001) of 3 July 2001, together with the annexes to the distribution plan received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, through the Office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq, and would like to inform you that I have been authorized by the Secretary-General to convey in this respect the following.

In resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995 and 1360 (2001), the Security Council requires that the Government of Iraq ensure, on the basis of a plan to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary-General, equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs (humanitarian supplies) exported to Iraq under the conditions defined by those resolutions. The memorandum of understanding concluded on 20 May 1996 between the United Nations Secretariat and the Government of Iraq (S/1996/356) provides that the Government of Iraq shall prepare a distribution plan describing in detail the procedures to be followed by the competent authorities with a view to ensuring the equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies and submit the plan to the Secretary-General for approval. The memorandum states in this regard that if the Secretary-General is satisfied that the plan adequately ensures equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to the Iraqi population throughout the country, he will so inform the Government of Iraq.

I have the honour to inform the Government of Iraq through you that, having examined the distribution plan, the Secretary-General has come to the conclusion that the plan, if properly implemented, should meet the requirements of equitable distribution of humanitarian goods to the Iraqi population throughout the country. The plan is, therefore, approved with the following understandings.

By paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, the Government of Iraq has been authorized to export unlimited amounts of oil and to import, under relevant resolutions of the Council, a wide range of goods to meet the humanitarian needs of its population and to rehabilitate its civilian infrastructure. As stated by the Secretary-General, now that increased revenues are available for the implementation of the programme, the Government of Iraq is in a position to reduce current malnutrition levels and improve the health status of the Iraqi people (S/2000/520, para. 96). This can be achieved by allocating the necessary funding level in the food and health sectors as well as by ensuring the timely contracting of all supplies in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements and targets set forth in the distribution plan, in particular those contained in the supplementary report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/90). It is also necessary to improve distribution systems in the food, nutrition and health sectors.

I should like to reiterate that the Secretariat is fully committed to expediting the processing and "notification" of applications as well as approval of applications by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990). I should also like to reiterate that the Secretary-General is gravely concerned with the unacceptably high volume of applications that have been placed on hold by members of the Security Council Committee and has appealed to the members of the Committee to review further their positions in that regard. On its part, as directed by the Secretary-General, the Office of the Iraq Programme has been doing its utmost in providing the necessary information and briefings to the Committee in order to expedite the lifting of holds placed on applications. I should like to emphasize, however, that, irrespective of the tireless efforts by the Secretary-General and the Secretariat, decisions regarding holds on applications remain within the purview of the Security Council Committee in accordance with established rules and procedures.

In order to improve most expeditiously the nutritional status of children, the Secretary-General has repeatedly recommended that the implementation of the targeted nutrition programme should be expedited urgently and the funding level should be kept under constant review in order to ensure the availability of adequate supplies, warehousing, transportation and related infrastructure. I take note of the relatively modest increase, from $6 million allocated in the distribution plan for phase IX (S/2001/134) to $10 million in the distribution plan for phase X, allocated for the targeted nutrition programme, which is intended to improve the nutritional status of Iraqi children, an issue on which both the Government of Iraq as well as the Secretary-General have expressed their deep concern. While it is acknowledged that in the proposed distribution plan, in addition to the $10 million allocated, there are a number of allocations made for certain items, under different sectors, which are interrelated and have a direct bearing on the implementation of the targeted nutrition programme, given the magnitude of the problems faced, the Government may wish to consider further increasing the allocation to the targeted nutrition programme in order to ensure that it reaches the full caseload. More specifically, the Government may wish to give urgent and favourable consideration to a series of costed proposals to ensure greater impact of the targeted nutrition programme, which were included in the paper submitted by the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq to the Minister of Health of the Republic of Iraq in May 2001.

It may be recalled that, in paragraph 9 of its resolution 1360 (2001), the Security Council decided, inter alia, that the funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be transferred to the Compensation Fund in phase X shall be 25 per cent and that "the additional funds resulting from this decision will be deposited into the account established under paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995) to be used for strictly humanitarian projects to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups in Iraq as referred to in paragraph 126 of the report of the Secretary-General of 29 November 2000 (S/2000/1132)". Accordingly, the inclusion of part ten (Special allocation requirements) in the distribution plan, in response to paragraph 9 of resolution 1360 (2001) is welcome, particularly in respect of the allocation to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. It is recommended that a greater range of the Ministry's humanitarian projects aimed at vulnerable groups be provided with resources under the distribution plan and that its allocation be expanded accordingly.

The continuing incidence of ordnance and mine-related accidents throughout Iraq remains an issue of deep humanitarian concern. The inclusion by the Government of Iraq of equipment for mine and bomb clearance equipment in the distribution plan is, therefore, most welcome.

It is a matter of grave concern, however, that the demining programme being implemented by the United Nations in the three northern governorates has seriously suffered owing to the inordinate delays in and or refusal of granting the visas required for United Nations personnel associated with the demining programme. The demining programme has also suffered from the long delays and or refusal to allow the import of the essential equipment and supplies required for the implementation of that programme. In view of the delays and uncertainties regarding the granting of the required visas and allowing for the import of equipment and supplies, the United Nations recently had to cancel a number of contracts and withdraw a request for 75 visas for personnel to be associated with that programme. Similar difficulties are also being experienced with regard to the electricity programme undertaken by the United Nations in the three northern governorates.

Accordingly, I should like to reiterate the appeal of the Secretary-General to the Government of Iraq to expedite the granting of the required visas and allowing for the import of supplies and equipment, in full conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 46 and 47 of the memorandum of understanding.

A copy of the list of supplies and goods accompanying the distribution plan will be made available to the Security Council Committee. The list will also be posted on the web site of the Office of the Iraq Programme, together with the distribution plan, in order to provide information to all concerned, including potential suppliers. I should like to inform you, however, that the Secretary-General's approval of the plan does not constitute an endorsement of the specific items for equipment and supplies contained in the annexes to the plan.

Amendments to the plan, where appropriate, should meet the requirements outlined in paragraph 5 of resolution 1153 (1998). It is recognized that in certain sectors not all the information required under paragraph 5 of that resolution could be provided in the plan at this stage because of the complexity of the activities and the range of items to be procured. Accordingly, the Government of Iraq and the United Nations agencies and programmes should take all necessary steps to ensure that applications submitted to the United Nations Secretariat will indicate priority and complementarity in compliance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1153 (1998).

The approval of the distribution plan is subject to the condition that its implementation is governed by the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 986 (1995), 1281 (1999), 1284 (1999), 1302 (2000), 1330 (2000) and 1360 (2001) and the memorandum of understanding (S/1996/356) and that, in case of inconsistency between the particular provisions of the plan on the one hand and the resolutions and the memorandum of understanding on the other, the provisions of the latter documents shall prevail.

Furthermore, the approval of the plan is without prejudice to actions that might be taken by the Security Council Committee regarding applications for export of particular items contained in the list submitted for the Committee's consideration in accordance with its procedures.

The joint unit established by resolution 1051 (1996) will continue to review the categorized list in the light of additional information that may become available for the purposes of identifying items that are covered under the relevant provisions of that resolution, because of their possible dual use for civilian and prohibited purposes under resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and other relevant resolutions.

In conclusion, I should like to welcome the improved consultations on the distribution plan, both at the bilateral level between the United Nations agencies and programmes with their respective technical counterparts in the relevant ministries of the Government of Iraq as well as at the level of the Joint Consultative Committee. I also welcome the decision to schedule a meeting of the Joint Consultative Committee on a regular basis, every two months, to review the implementation of the programme.

(*Signed*) Benon V. **Sevan**
Under-Secretary-General

Annex II

Letter dated 23 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the procurement and distribution plan for phase X submitted by the Government of Iraq in accordance with the memorandum of understanding dated 20 May 1996 and Security Council resolution 1360 (2001) (see annex III). My Government hopes that the plan will be promptly adopted. The annexes to the plan will be submitted during the next two days.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex III

Distribution plan for phase X submitted by the Government of Iraq to the Secretary-General in accordance with the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 and Security Council resolution 1360 (2001)

[Original: English]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

1. The present Distribution Plan has been prepared in accordance with Section 2 of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Iraq and the UN Secretariat, (referred to herein after as the "MOU"), signed on 20 May 1996 for the purchase and distribution of food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment and other supplies necessary for the essential civilian needs to help alleviate the hardships suffered by the people of Iraq. The plan constitutes an important element in the implementation of SCR 1360 (2001) and the Secretary-General's report of 18 May 2001 (S/2001/505). It includes a classified list of supplies and goods to be purchased and imported by Iraq for this purpose.

2. For the three northern Iraqi governorates, namely Dohuk, Erbil and Suleimaniyah, the procurement and distribution of essential civilian humanitarian supplies as well as rehabilitation activities will be the responsibility of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme, (hereinafter "the Programme",) in accordance with paragraph 20 of the MOU and paragraphs 3 and 6 of its Annex I. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Annex I of the MOU, the humanitarian requirements of the three northern governorates in the Distribution Plan, (hereinafter "the Plan") were identified by the programme, taking into consideration all relevant circumstances in the three northern governorates and in the rest of the country, in order to ensure equitable distribution. These requirements were discussed with the Government of Iraq and incorporated in the Plan.

3. A total amount of US $ 5504.80 million shall be available to meet the humanitarian needs of the people of Iraq, plus spare parts and equipment for the Iraqi oil industry. The Plan allocates US $ 1275 million for food sector and US $ 304.56 million for food supporting and handling supplies sub-sector. The general food basket provides 2472 kilo-calories and protein, especially animal protein (as dried whole milk and/or cheese) which will contribute 8.5% of total protein, and as reflected (in table below). The inclusion of weaning Cereal for infants fills an important nutritional need. An amount of approximately US $ 40 million from the allocation to the food sector will be used to import raw materials for processing of vegetable oil, soap, and detergent, implementation of which would be under the food handling sector.

General rations	Plan X
Calories (Kcal)	2472
Protein-non-animal	51.70
Protein-animal	8.50
Total protein	60.20
Infants	Plan X
Calories (Kcal)	696
Protein	19.7

4. Fortification of vegetable oil with Vitamin A will help reduce the proven public health problem of this deficiency. Fortification of salt with iodine will continue as

before, to reduce the problem of Iodine deficiency disorders, known to be prevalent throughout Iraq. The distribution of food will be carried out within the existing framework according to the ration system currently applied, which is described in the previous distribution plans.

5. The Plan allocates US $ 304.56 million for the food-handling sector for spare parts and equipment, pursuant to the activities of storage and transportation of foodstuffs and grain milling as well as delivering them to consumers in conformity with the quantities of goods imported, in accordance with the MOU.

6. US $ 250 million is allocated to the Medical Services sector, 50% of which is for the import of equipment and required items for the rehabilitation of different equipment in Hospitals and Health Centres, while the other 50% is for the import of medicine and medical supplies. It should be noted that all Iraqi citizens, Arab and foreign residents have access to public health services. Medicine for chronic diseases will be the first priority among others. Spare parts will be purchased to repair service equipment, such as air-conditioning equipment and hospital elevators throughout the country. Subject to the provisions of the MOU relating to the three northern governorates, health commodities will reach the beneficiaries through hospitals and primary health care centres using the existing distribution system. The Plan allocates US $ 40 million for the three northern governorates, for medicines and medical supplies (Bulk Purchase). In addition, US $ 102.02 million is allocated for the rehabilitation of hospitals and health infrastructure in the three northern governorates.

7. US $ 10 million is allocated for supplemental nutrition support for pregnant and lactating mothers, by providing high protein biscuits and Therapeutic Milk, which will be distributed on a monthly basis to pregnant mothers in their last trimester, to lactating mothers for three months after birth, and malnourished children through Community Child Care Units/MOH in Iraq. Micro-nutrients, (Iron and multi-vitamins), will be distributed to pregnant and lactating mothers through MCH centres. With roughly 50,000 births per month, the funds allocated for this distribution plan are sufficient to provide the additional caloric requirements for pregnant and lactating mothers.

8. The conditions of potable water and sanitation systems remain critical throughout Iraq. Rehabilitation requirements are estimated over US $ 700 million, in addition US $ 150 million to complete the unfinished project to serve 1.8 million inhabitants residing in Baghdad and other governorates. The garbage collection had been neglected due to the shortage of funds and the sector needs US $ 30 million to purchase spare parts and new equipment. However, due to limited funds, the Plan allocates US $ 328.26 million, of which US $ 50 million for Baghdad serving about 6 million people in the city and its surrounding districts. US $ 278.26 million to be provided for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in the remaining governorates, including US $ 55.69 million for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in the three northern governorates. Deterioration in this sector continues as referred to in the UN Secretary-General's report of 29 November 2000 (S/2000/1132). The report pointed out that the situation requires greater attention in this sector, which has a serious impact on public health, environment and population, especially children, women and the elderly. Equipment will be imported to rehabilitate potable water and sanitation facilities in Baghdad and other governorates.

9. As a result of the destruction inflicted on the electricity sector and the lack of spare parts and equipment for maintenance, the condition of the network has severely deteriorated resulting in frequent and prolonged power cuts to the consumers, including essential services such as hospitals, water treatment and sewage plants, wheat mills, irrigation and drainage pump stations, schools, universities and fuel stations. Although, the total allocation under previous phases increased substantially, the network continues to deteriorate for two main reasons: the scale of inputs received is significantly low in comparison with actual needs, and the large number of contracts on hold. The report of the UN Secretary General in March 2000 (S/2000/208) refers to this situation. This was compounded by a severe regional drought in the last three consecutive years, which has reduced the power generation from hydro units by more than 350 MW. The deficit in power was 1600 MW, 1700 MW and 1800 MW in the years 1997, 1998 and 1999 respectively, and the corresponding load demand was 5300 MW, 5500 MW and 5700 MW respectively. During a country wide load survey in Aug'1999, the load demand was 6200MW and the deficit in power based on the load demand was 2300 MW. In year 2000, During August the load demand recorded was 6120 MW, the deficit in power was 2402 MW. From the figures it is evident that the power generation deficit has been steadily increasing, as the power generation is not commensurate with the load demand. The details of installed capacity, available capacity, load demand and deficit in power are shown Annex-I/ Electricity. One measure that would remedy the present situation is the immediate approval of the large number of contracts presently on hold. However, the impact of current measures can be realized only after not less than two years owing to long lead-times required for manufacturing the electrical system equipment, spare parts, and time required for installation.

10. The investment required to rehabilitate the electricity sector is beyond the allocation indicated in this Distribution Plan; however, to address minimum requirements, this Plan allocates US $ 487.46 million for this sector.

11. Within this allocation, US $ 87.46 million has been earmarked for the three northern governorates. The allocation for the northern governorates is essential to continue the rehabilitation of the distribution network, funds for reconnection of Erbil and Suleimaniyah governorates to the National grid, to support energy conservation and continued emergency electricity needs, and to address power system control and communication facilities.

12. The Agricultural sector continues to suffer from the continuous deterioration of basic infrastructure and supporting public services, as well as serious shortages of agricultural machinery and basic inputs. The situation is further aggravated by the severe drought during the winter cropping seasons of 1998-1999, 1999-2000, and 2000-2001 and which is still affecting Iraq.

13. A 50-96 percent drop in rainfall during winter 1998/99 and 1999/2000 has caused complete failure in germination of 70% of the rain-fed areas and low yields are anticipated in the remaining 30%. The irrigation sector was drastically affected, as the flows in the two main rivers are the lowest since 1930. This is compounded by the lowering of water tables leading to drying up of irrigation wells, thereby further reducing available water for summer crop irrigation.

14. The adopted approach for the sector considered the interrelation of the various production factors as well as the emerged needs as a result of the drought.

15. The vital role of the Agricultural sector is enhancing the availability of locally produced food items, mainly animal protein, vegetables, fruits and other oil seed crops. The Plan intends to address the basic needs for veterinary infrastructure rehabilitation, and upgrading of the veterinary service capacity to respond to epidemic diseases. The plan also considered needed resources to sustain the GOI poultry programme. Expansion in fish production as well as the enhancement of dairy production have been addressed within the available meagre resources.

16. The sector will receive US $ 702.93 million to respond to urgent needs. Of that amount, US $ 288 million is allocated to the irrigation sector (Centre and South) to address part of the water resources rehabilitation and project construction needs, and to partially secure needed equipment and spare parts.

17. Of the balance, US $ 295 million is designated to agricultural production, including poultry production, in the central and south and US $ 119.93 million has been allocated to the agricultural and irrigation sub sectors in the three northern governorates of Iraq. The Plan has focused on the enhancement of domestic food production in order to contribute towards improving the diet of the population as this concerns both quantity and quality, in particular micro-nutrients, vitamins and animal protein. The proposed activities cover the provision, of the basic inputs for vegetable, fruit and animal production. These include inputs needed for soil preparation, irrigation, fertilizer, plant protection chemicals, and drugs for the control of animal diseases.

18. Identified drought related input will be submitted with the plan, in order to facilitate expeditious approval and funding as it is of high priority in this emergency situation.

19. Primary, Secondary and Higher Education sectors are in need of major rehabilitation work. The effects are clear on schools and other educational facilities; there are 5000 damaged school buildings. In addition to the increase the density of pupils in each classroom, there is a severe shortage of desks, where more than one pupil shares one desk. There is also severe shortage of books, whereby there is an actual need for preparing more than 50 million books annually. Due to a lack of, printing materials, spare parts and paper, the printing facilities of the Ministry of Education have stopped. All schools suffer from severe shortages of laboratories, aid and training materials. Besides of all the above mentioned difficulties, the sector is suffering severely from shortage of transportation . This undermines teachers and student rehabilitation and training. Higher education and public education have been also affected by the shortage of books and materials required by scientific departments of Iraqi universities. The needs of higher education for laboratory equipment required for students in medicine, pharmacy, and agriculture will be provided. Other general needs, such as reference books, spare parts for laboratory equipment, photocopiers and educational supplies will be made available as stressed by the UN Secretary-General's report of 29 November 2000 (S/2000/1132). This sector will receive US $ 287.12 million, out of this amount US $ 133.83 million will

be provided for primary education of which US $ 29.83 million is allocated for the three northern governorates. For Higher education this plan allocates US $ 153.29 million of which US $ 68.29 million for higher education in the three northern governorates.

20. The Housing Sector is aimed at those who require immediate new housing and to support their permanent settlement in appropriate places, and assisting population in cities and towns to ensure better housing conditions. A total funding of US $ 252.50 million is allocated to this sector. For the three northern governorates the programme aims through the provision of consolidated packages of services to support the areas of: a) rural village resettlement; b) rehabilitation of resettled towns and villages; c) infrastructure and services; and d) provision of basic relief items, such as tents and blankets. A total funding of US $ 85.29 million is allocated for the Settlement Rehabilitation for the three northern governorates.

21. Landmines in the three northern Governorates continue to claim the lives of many people. An estimated 20% of the arable land of the region cannot be cultivated because of land mines. The implementation of humanitarian programme, including resettlement, is also being severely hampered by lack of access to significant areas. The programme aims at clearing mines in areas close to rural communities, economic activities, electricity transmission and distribution lines and resettlement towns. Training, mine awareness and establishment and expansion of prosthesis centres are also among the priority activities. The current Plan allocates US $ 17.20 million for the required activities in this sector.

22. The present condition of telecommunications and transportation throughout Iraq, including the three northern governorates, is extremely poor and requires immediate attention. A viable system of communications is integral to the life of the community and the successful implementation of the "Oil-for-Food" Programme, including distribution of food and medicines in a more effective manner. Communication inputs, including telephone systems have been introduced, which are essential for information flow among service providers, for health education to communication and households, for co-ordination of sectors like food, agriculture, education, cultural, emergency health services, and environment. Due to the limited amount of funds, US $ 407 million have been allocated, of which US $ 89.70 million is allocated for cater for the basic telecommunication needs in the three northern governorates.

23. The increasing need for humanitarian assistance in the central and southern governorates, particularly to the most needy groups in the society and the lack of sufficient resources to support essential activities such as repair of basic infrastructures, amelioration of public health services, improvement of water and sanitation programmes manifests the need for special allocations that address exigencies in these areas.

24. Since the start of humanitarian programme, it has become increasingly apparent that available funds have been inadequate to provide for all the humanitarian requirements. Therefore, the provision of additional resources in a targeted manner would be most effective in addressing the specific requirements of most needy segments of the population.

25. An allocation of US $ 383.84 million has been made available under the distribution plan to cover some essential needs including improvement of dwellings, access to potable water, access of water in remote areas, provision of sanitation facilities and amelioration of the sewerage systems.

26. The required activities in those areas are elaborated in Part Ten of this Plan.

27. In the oil sector, the needs and requirements should cover the requirements of maintenance, rehabilitation and upgrading of equipment and systems used in all sector of the oil industry as well as the implementation of projects related to the development of existing and new oil fields in order to compensate for the depletion in oil available for export and prevent further deterioration in oil production in addition to achieving possible increase of production and increased reliability of production and export systems and equipment. In addition to that, it is essential to sustain the safe operations of the existing refineries with acceptable standards of efficiency, safety and environmental protection, to provide various oil products for local consumption and distribution including the transport of the fuel needed to operate the electricity generating plants in the country.

28. Hence, a US $ 350 million has been allocated for upstream sector, US $ 240 million for the downstream sector and US $ 10 million for Oil Training Institutes and miscellaneous purposes to provide the minimum and critical requirements for each of them. This makes the total requirements of the oil sector US $ 600 million, as stipulated by para (7) of resolution UNSC 1360 (2001).

29. The humanitarian needs of the population of Iraq are enormous due to the cumulative deterioration of living and environmental conditions during the years of embargo. The humanitarian situation and the goods to be imported for all sectors have been reviewed in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 11 of resolution 986 and by the successive reports of the UN Secretary-General. The report clearly pointed out that the various sectors mentioned in the above paragraphs still suffer from shortage of basic needs despite the implementation of the distribution plan. There still remain needs for humanitarian supplies.

30. The Government of Iraq confirms its willingness to cooperate fully with the Programme and to allow it to observe throughout the country the equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies imported under this distribution plan. To this end the UN personnel working in the Programme will enjoy unrestricted movement in connection with the performance of their functions and the possibility of receiving what facilitates their functions in accordance with paragraph 44 of the MOU.

Table 1.
Allocations for sectoral activities covered by the Distribution Plan DP X.

Sector/Activity	Allocations in US $ million (Country wide)*	Allocations for Dihouk, Erbil, Suleimaniyeh (US $ million)
Food**	1275.00	184.00
Food Handling Food supporting supplies of equipment/spare parts for food supply, goods transportation/trucks/standardization and quality control laboratories.	304.56	3.36
Housing	252.50	
Medicines and Medical Supplies	250.00	40.00
Electricity	487.46	87.46
Agriculture		
Agriculture	414.93	119.93
Irrigation	288.00	
Education		
Primary, Secondary Education	133.83	29.83
Higher Education	153.29	68.29
Transport and Communication/Rehabilitation of Railway Network	407.00	89.70
WATSAN	55.69	55.69
GEWS	237.00	
BWSA	50.00	
Settlement Rehabilitation	85.29	85.29
Mine Related Activities	17.20	17.20
Nutrition	7.19	7.19
Health Rehabilitation	102.02	102.02
Special Allocation***	383.84	
Sub Total	4904.80	889.96
Oil	600.00	
Grand Total****	5504.80	

* The estimated allocations by sector constitute indicative figures to give an order of magnitude of intended use of resources. The actual amounts will depend on market prices at the time of procurement.

** The daily food ration will provide 2472 kcal, 60.20 g of protein, 64.90 g of fat, 439.40 mg of calcium, and 9.80 g of iron.

The inclusion of milk and weaning food for infants fill an important nutritional need by adding 2 boxes of baby milk and 2 boxes of baby food and 1 kilo of milk for adult per capita.

Includes an allocation of US $ 40 million for importing raw materials for processing into edible oils, soap, and detergent.

*** The special allocation in accordance with SCR 1360 paragraph 9 will be allotted to Housing, US $ 84.84 million; Construction of health facilities, hospitals, specialized centres, and other health facilities, US $ 109 million; Water and Sanitation, US $ 153 million; Board of Youth and Sports, US $ 16.0 million; and Labour and Social Affairs, US $ 21 million.

**** The total allocation for the humanitarian component, including oil spare parts, (Country wide), has been calculated as 72.034% of oil sales, after deducting the pipeline fees, less US $ 25 million.

PART ONE

FOOD SECTOR

Introduction

31. The Government of Iraq established special rationing system to ensure the distribution of foodstuffs to all Iraqi citizens, Arabs and foreigners residing in Iraq. The system was launched on 1 September 1990 after the imposition of the embargo on Iraq. It is presently applied throughout Iraq. Foodstuffs imported under the MOU are distributed by the Government of Iraq throughout the country except in the three northern governorates, where the United Nations Inter-Agency Programme distributes the food ration to the population on behalf of the Government of Iraq.

The main features of the system.

32. The main partners of the system are:

- Ministry of Trade / Government of Iraq
- The consumers (citizens of Iraq, Arabs and foreign residents).
- Retail ration agents (private sector).

33. The Ministry of Trade undertakes, on a monthly basis, the distribution of foodstuffs to the retail ration agents in their designated areas, and to ensure their delivery to the household registered with the concerned agents. There are more than 45864 ration agents distributing the food monthly in the 15 governorates and over 10,000 ration agents in the three northern governorates. Each ration card has a number of coupons that correspond to the basic food items involved in the system. The coupons are collected from the households monthly by the retail ration agents. The ration card covers one calendar year.

34. Every Iraqi citizen, Arab and foreign residing in Iraq is entitled by law to obtain "Rationing card " from the Registration Centres. These centres establish lists of families by name, age and number of consumers in each household and send the list to the computer centre. The computer centre sends one copy of each list to the retail ration agent and another copy of the list to food distribution centres.

35. The monthly individual ration under the current system is the same for each individual with regard to commodities, quantity and the related nominal fees. Households are well informed through public and private mass media, on a monthly basis, of their entitlements and on the time of distribution in various distribution centres.

36. The follow-up mechanism to ensure effective and proper implementation of the Rationing System is done through:

- The concerned monitoring offices of the Ministry of Trade.
- Elected People's councils .
- Citizens.

37. The beneficiaries of the system have the right to submit to the Ministry of Trade complaints against the retail ration agent in their designated areas, if they discover that the agent is violating the relevant regulations. Accordingly, the Ministry of Trade circulates a questionnaire among all households registered with the said agent. If the findings show that 51% of the participating households in the process condemn the agent, his agency license will be cancelled and a new retail agent will be immediately appointed.

38. The Mechanism of obtaining the rationing card, the required documents and complaints are as contained in the previous distribution plan, paragraphs 31 to 37.

Monitoring of Distribution

39. The observation of distribution and determining the adequacy of the materials in accordance with the distribution plan will be carried out according to paragraphs 37-38 of the MOU.

Plan for Food Distribution

40. The same mechanism of food distribution stipulated in paragraph 22 of the distribution Plan of Phase VIII shall be followed under this plan.

Arrangements for procurement and Storage

41. Arrangements for procurement, storage and the transport of food supplies under this plan shall remain as stated in paragraph 24 of the distribution plan of phase VIII.

Location of the independent Inspection Agents

42. The locations of the independent inspectors will continue according to the current manner under paragraph 25 of the Distribution Plan of Phase VIII.

Warehouses

43. Specific warehouses shall be designated to store the foodstuffs imported by the Government of Iraq under the plan. The locations of these warehouses will be within the main storage complexes of the Ministry of Trade throughout the governorates of Iraq.

44. In accordance with paragraph 5 of Annex I of the MOU humanitarian supplies destined for distribution in the three northern Governorates shall be delivered by the programme to warehouse within these Governorates. Warehouses in Mosul and Kirkuk , to which supplies may also be delivered , either by the Governments of Iraq or the Programme, will be under the management of the Programme.

Maintenance, Repairs, Rehabilitation and Replacement of equipment required on the basis of priorities for the handling, storage, supply and distribution of food.

45. The Plan is based on the actual need of the food sector according to activities related to the storage and transportation of foodstuffs as well as grain milling and delivering to the consumers in accordance with the ration system and in conformity with the volume of the imported foodstuffs. The following has been taken into consideration in preparing this requirement:

- Repairing and rehabilitating the apparatuses and equipment of grain silos in a manner that ensures the speedy transportation and receiving of the imported grains and supplying them to mills as quickly as required.
- Ensuring the minimum needs of the mills to keep them operating and to ensure the production of the best quality of flour, packing and delivering it to the citizens on time.
- Ensuring new means of transportation to enhance the capacity available in the country for the transportation of grains, flour and foodstuffs as well as their delivery to the citizens according to the determined timings. For example, the provision of trucks and repair of railways.

46. Ensuring the minimum needs for cold storage and other warehouses for the foodstuffs as per their usage, the transportation of the stored goods, keeping them according to the requirements of their storage and facilitating their delivery to the citizens on time.

47. This Plan allocates US $ 304.56 million, including US $ 3.36 million for the three northern governorates, to ensure the procurement of the current needs for this sector as described in the annexes.

48. Under distribution plan X, the programme will continue its responsibility for the transport, handling, and distribution of food commodities to end users in the three northern governorates. In this respect, WFP undertakes transport of food items from the transit warehouses in Mosul and Kirkuk to WFP managed warehouses in Erbil, Suleimaniyah and Dohuk. Distribution of the rations to the population is arranged through a network of food agents in collaboration with local authorities. In addition, the population data is updated on regular basis.

Table 2
Iraqi population by governorate covered by the Plan.

Governorate	Population	Adults	Children under one
Ninevah	2429489	2363641	65848
Tameem	850636	828933	21703
Baghdad	6260792	6090559	170233
Slah Al-Din	938348	911681	26667
Diala	1227120	1195383	31737
Anbar	1222082	1185429	36653
Babylon	1360995	1326346	34649
Kerbala	716636	697538	19098
Najaf	917201	890066	27135
Qadisiya	883557	859431	24126
Muthana	535146	519065	16081
Basrah	1902473	1843231	59242
Maysan	808942	778211	30731
Thi-Qar	1478837	1432730	46109
Wasit	906908	883348	23560
Dohuk	791620	773374	18246
Erbil	1297400	1274008	23392
Suleimaniyah	1567157	1544086	23071
Total	**26095339**	**25397060**	**698279**

* The estimated population number calculated on the basis of the actual distribution figures of DP 6 taking into consideration the natural monthly growth of 0. 23 %.

Table 3
Consolidated Plan and Categorized List of Foodstuffs, Soaps and Detergents
(Phase X)

ITEMS (1)	MONTHLY RATION PER CAPITA (KG) (2)	TOTAL MONTHLY REQUIREMENTS (TON) (3)	TOTAL NEEDS FOR SIX MONTHS (TON) (4)	REQUIRED VALUE FOR SIX MONTHS (US$) (5)
1.FOOD, WHEAT FLOUR	9.000	283000	1698000	340000000
RICE	3.000	79250	475500	125000000
SUGAR	2.000	52000	312000	104000000
TEA	0.200	5200	31200	61000000
COOKING OIL	1.500	39000	234000	160000000
MILK POWDER	3.600	2520	15120	50000000
DRIED WHOLE MILK AND/OR CHEESE	1.000	25400	152400	235000000
FORTIFIED WEANING CEREAL	0.800	560	3360	7000000
PULSES	1.500	39750	238500	110000000
IODIZED SALT	0.150	3900	23400	3000000
SUBTOTAL				1195000000
2. SOAPS AND DETERGENTS SOAP	0.250	6550	39300	35000000
DETERGENTS	0.500	13500	81000	45000000
TOTAL				80000000
GRAND TOTAL				1275000000

Note: These figures represent indicative quantities and values subject to actual distribution and market conditions. The specified sum of each commodity is an indicative one and the total amount shall be used for all items in a balanced way in case of the decrease or increase of the international prices of commodities.

- wheat is to be processed and distributed to beneficiaries, as wheat flour the conversion rate used is 10 kg of wheat to 8.4 kg of wheat flour.
- quantities are calculated on the basis of population figures listed in table 2. The following allowances to retail agents are added to ensure the accurate ration weight is given to customers: 4% for wheat flour, rice and pulses, 2% sugar, cooking oil, salt, and detergents 0.5% for tea.
- no additional quantities are given to the agents for milk powder and soap as these items are distributed by tins and pieces respectively.
- children under one year of age receive only milk powder, fortified weaning cereal, soap and detergents.
- Amount allocated for food is sufficient to cover the RFB due to expected lower food prices.

An amount of approximately US $ 40 Million from the allocation to the food sector will be used to import raw materials for processing into vegetable oil, soap, and detergent within Iraq.

PART TWO

PLAN FOR PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

49. In drafting its health policy, the Government of Iraq has followed the guidelines published by the WHO Programme on Essential Drugs.

- The provision of essential and cost-effective medicines to meet the needs of the whole population of Iraq.
- To ensure equitable distribution.
- To ensure the high quality and proper use of medicine.

50. Before August 1990, the rate of expenditure of the Ministry of Health was more than US$ 500 million for the purchase of medicine and medical supplies. There were also recycled stocks which were sufficient for more than one year in addition to the known annual funds of investment for infrastructure. Therefore, the amount allocated by the previous distribution plans does not meet health service needs. The shortage of the medical supplies makes health services scientifically incomplete. The provision of medicine without necessary medical equipment and diagnostic facilities does not permit the provision of essential health services. Thus, there is no full benefit from medicine and medical supplies without medical apparatuses, equipment and other support systems necessary for the rehabilitation of hospitals.

51. As regards medicine and medical supplies, the situation is exceptionally serious. Most of the patients still receive partial treatment. The local production of drugs is still substantially reduced. In 1989, the need for medicine was met with the Ministry of Health spending more than US$ 500 million to purchase imported medicine and medical appliances. Additionally, there were reserve stocks which permitted the continuous flow of medicine.

52. WHO assistance might be required to address emerging health needs that may result from the recent draught situation. The distribution plan will respond to these needs as and when needed. Emphasis can therefore be made on the provision of drugs for emerging health problems.

53. The plan is formulated to meet the needs for medicine with top priority for medicines for chronic diseases. The urgent priorities include other medicines, medical supplies, medical equipment, the local production of drugs and syringes and spare parts as well as other equipment, spare parts and materials for the rehabilitation of service equipment in hospitals and health centres such as air conditioning, elevators etc. From the US $ 210 million allocated, US $ 50 million is allocated to the Raw materials, equipments, spare parts for samara drugs industry (SDI). However, as reported by UN Agencies and other observers, the situation of hospitals and health centres is still of much concern as they are in need for big investments which could not be made available. The report of UN Secretary-General of 29 November 2000 (S/2000/1132) clearly pointed out the current situation of infrastructure of hospitals and health centres which are in need of very large funds. In addition the harsh economic and social circumstances and the deterioration of the living conditions

resulted in an increased mortality and morbidity including malnutrition. US $ 10 million is allocated for supplemental nutrition support, (high protein biscuits, therapeutic milk, etc), for pregnant and lactating mothers.

54. In the three northern governorates of Iraq, a separate allocation of US $ 7.19 million has been allocated to addressing the nutritional needs of the population. For phase X, the programme will continue to aim toward ensuring early detection of growth faltering for children under five years 'age in order to curb protein-energy malnutrition at its onset, and to reduce by 5per cent the rate of prevalence of chronic protein energy malnutrition among children under three years of age. With support from village volunteers and community childcare units, it is intended to continue to enhance the provision of appropriate health and nutrition measures and to improve infant feeding practices at growth monitoring units, nutrition rehabilitation centres, and homes. It is also intended to strengthen the quality of monitoring support, and to continue providing comprehensive integrated staff training in growth monitoring units and community child care units.

55. Under distribution plan X, the ongoing Supplementary Feeding Programme in the three northern governorates will assist an approximate caseload of 250.000 beneficiaries including malnourished children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and persons in need at social institutions and hospitals, and in primary schools. Food security activities are currently under revision following the independent review mission, and projects will be reformulated in accordance their findings, and recommendations

56. The Plan aims at the provision of high quality and low-cost medicine which meet the needs of the whole population of Iraq. Up to date medical equipment, such as C.T Scans and MRI, medical and surgical appliances, diagnostic equipment and vaccines are required. Among other priorities that require an urgent attention within the framework of the Plan, are the provision of pesticides, insecticides, for domestic use the provision of field vehicles to ensure communication within the health network and vehicles to transport medicine and medical equipment. It should be stressed that the public health sector cannot be improved by the provision of medicine and medical appliances only. The infrastructure of hospitals, medical centres and warehouses is in need of rehabilitation through the provision of spare parts and replacement equipment in addition to physical repairs. Furthermore, the provisions of 400 ambulances for the health services are basic and urgently needed to improve public health services.

57. The health situation in the three northern governorates has begun to improve with respect to health services As a result of planned activities and programme implementation to date no outbreak of viral cholera took place in the three governorate despite the drought. In the depth discussions and consultations are underway to plan for the re- orientation of the function of the health centres so as to provide comprehensive services to the public; including curative, preventive, promotional, and re-rehabilitative health care. Most old and obsolete medical equipment in hospitals has been replaced. This has contributed to better diagnostic and curative medical services for the sick. There are still some shortages of certain drugs due to the limited quantities received form Kimadia.

58. Several hospitals and related health facilities have been renovated and re-furnished to meet the present needs of the health services. A large number of items for water quality control laboratories have been received and installed. Three central water quality control laboratories and five satellite laboratories are functioning well in the three northern governorates .All the technical staff in these laboratories have received training on the bacteriological and chemical analyses needed for the control of drinking water.

59. There is a need to improve the planning of the health services by local health authorities, and to enhance capabilities at primary, secondary, and tertiary health service levels.

60. For phase X, US $ 40 million has been allocated for the provision of medicines and medical supplies and US $ 102.02 million for projects under the component of "health repairs".

61. The completion of developing profiles for all the health facilities in the northern governorates in June 2001 has provided a tool for identifying planning priorities within the health sector. The resulting "Health Information Profile" will equip senior health officials with the information necessary to reach timely and appropriate decisions.

62. Under previous phases, the programme in the three northern governorates gave due attention to preventive health care services to achieve accelerated progress in reducing maternal and child mortality in the region. The strategy of the programme was to prevent illnesses through proper nutrition including breastfeeding, immunization, encouraging families to apply proper health and hygiene practices, and gender disparity reduction. In phase X, funds will be used to incorporate into the primary health system a programme of early detection of childhood disabilities, and to further strengthen the ongoing activities initiated in previous phases to support immunization and primary healthy care. Activities. Emphasis will be given to improving the quality of maternal health services and of training, expanding school health and sanitation activities, and continuing work in an integrated fashion on all relevant health programmes.

63. Child protection projects under phase X will continue to improve the conceptual understanding of child rights and child protection through provision of technical assistance at various levels of administration and programme implementation. Until the local capacity has been adequately strengthened, the programme will continue working with local institutions while redirecting activities towards a child rights perspective. It is anticipated that these activities will result in expanded availability of services outside urban areas, and in a plan of action for child protection. The continued provision of supplies and rehabilitation of infrastructure will complement the above strategies.

Sub-Sectors

64. Given the nature of the health care sector, priorities for individual items cannot be set without discriminating between patients. Purchase orders for essential drugs, medical supplies, equipment and support items will however be issued in accordance

with the general priorities emerging in the health sector and in consideration of projected stock shortages. Special priority items or changes in priority or complementarily will be communicated through the Permanent Representative.

- **Medicine and Medical supplies.** The objective pursued under the Plan is to make available needed medicine and medical supplies to health care providers throughout Iraq. The Ministry of Health will give focus to those items in the annexes, which are of general use in order to ensure a continuous flow of essential items to health facilities.

- **Rehabilitation of Health Facilities.** It is estimated that approximately 50% of the medical equipment is obsolete and/or un-repairable there by requiring replacement. However, given the limitations of funds only critical equipment for medical care and diagnostic purposes will be procured. The import of spare parts is to effect repair of equipment that can still be used. The overall objective of these measures is to improve the quality of care and hence add to the benefit expected from increased availability of medicine and medical supplies additionally health infrastructure rehabilitation is to improve general working conditions and provide better and acceptable hospital conditions for patients. This would be achieved through the import of spare parts and some equipment for hospital engineering such as air-conditioning, heating and elevators. In addition fork lifts, trucks and spare parts will be imported to facilitate distributions of supplies. Items listed for logistical, information processing and communications support is considered critical for an efficient distribution and inventory management system.

- **Quality Control Laboratories.** Given the importance of this sub-sector allocations will be made to provide medical equipment to facilitate timely quality control testing as well as to allow for effecting all tests required by Iraqi regulations.

65. In accordance with the MOU and the distribution plan, in the three northern governorates, the Programme will be responsible for the distribution of medical supplies and medical equipment as well as for infrastructure rehabilitation. The Programme shall ensure that the needs determined by health sector are compatible with the basic needs of these governorates.

Plan Components

66. The components of the plan composed of the estimation of needs, the distribution, procedures for regulation and criteria for importation and storage will remain as contained in the first distribution plan.

67. The Government of Iraq shall provide the Programme with detailed information about the delivery of appliances and equipment to their locations in order to facilitate and ensure monitoring of their use.

68. In accordance with the MOU and the distribution plan, in the three northern governorates, the Programme will be responsible for the distribution of medical

supplies and medical equipment as well as for infrastructure rehabilitation. The Programme shall ensure that the needs determined by health sector are compatible with the basic needs of these governorates.

Table 4
Criteria for distribution of Ambulances *

Serial no.	Governorates	Number of ambulances
1.	Nineveh	28
2.	Tameem	12
3.	Baghdad	120
4.	Salah Al-Din	16
5.	Diala	16
6.	Anbar	20
7.	Babylon	16
8.	Kerbala	12
9.	Najaf	12
10.	Qadissiyiah	12
11.	Muthana	12
12.	Basrah	32
13.	Misan	16
14.	Thi-Qar	16
15.	Wassit	12
16.	Dohuk	12
17.	Erbil	16
18.	Suleimaniyah	20
Total		400

* Distribution: two ambulance / 100.000 population.

PART THREE

PLAN OF EQUIPMENT PURCHASE FOR WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

69. Deterioration in this sector has manifested itself seriously in the decrease in quantities of potable water and in inadequate sanitation for the population, both of which have contributed to sharp increase in the incidence of water–borne diseases in the whole country. With the drastic deterioration in this sector during the past nine years, a survey recently undertaken by UNICEF revealed that the water coverage is on average of 46 % in all rural areas. On the other hand, the per capita share of water has gone down to 218 litres / day in Baghdad, 138 litres/day in other urban areas and 91 litres / day in served rural areas . This deterioration is related to the acute need for new plants the poor functioning of most of the existing water treatment plants, lack of spare parts and equipment , the poor status of the water distribution network, and electrical power cuts of up to 10 hours per day. Water quality results, reported by MOH and WHO, have shown a high contamination percentage of water samples. On the other hand and while the turbidity of water reaching the population should not exceed 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) as set by Iraqi standards, more than 70 % of the water currently served is of a turbidity exceeding 10 NTU.

70. Despite the identification of the deteriorated situation of the sector of potable water and sanitation by the reports of UN agencies and the report of the UN Secretary-General of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/573), which clarified the actual situation of the projects and the minimum requires needs for maintaining their operation, deterioration continues, due to the limited sums allocated for this sector in the previous distribution plants, the delay in the arrival of supplies, mainly due to complicated process for S.C. approval as well as the nature of these supplies which require no less than six months for their manufacture and shipment.

71. **Sector Objective and Strategies.** The overall objectives of the Water and Sanitation Sector in Iraq are:

- To provide sufficient quantity of potable water to the population.
- To dispose, hygienically, of all kinds of waste (solid and liquid).

72. To meet the above objectives three subsequent planning stages are to be followed:

- **Stage I.** Rehabilitate the existing system to enhance efficiency and improved performance as well as quality. The estimated cost of this stage is US $ 700 million.
- **Stage II.** Fill in the gap to reach universal accessibility of service where by the under-served and the unserved will be covered.
- **Stage III.** Increase the level of service to meet the normal growth of the population.

73. The purchase strategy followed in preparing the three subsequent distribution plans of SCR.

74. The production of potable water in 14 governorates is 1200 million cubic metre / year. The design capacity of Baghdad is 850 million cubic metre/year. As the requirements determined in the previous distribution plans, have not arrived in Iraq yet, the current estimated capacity of these facilities is 30 % less than their design capacity. The water system in centre / south Iraq is composed of 218 water treatment plant, 1191 compact water unit, 51 boosting station and thousands of kilometres of water supply pipes.

75. In sanitation, the situation is even worse. None of the 13 sewage treatment plants in the country is functioning properly, and raw sewage is disposed directly into rivers and causing contamination. The sewage collection , and rainfall collection systems which are composed of 250 vertical sewage pumping stations and more than 1.000 sewage submersible pumping station are all malfunctioning and in desperate shape , because of the deteriorating status of the network , and the lack of pumps, spares and other supplies and mainly due to disability to construct new treatment plants and net work to face the population growth Other areas where septic tanks and cesspools are utilized for sewage disposal are also facing enormous problems due to the high water table and the breakdown of the fleet of cesspool emptiers. Flooded septic tanks are flooding residential areas and causing contamination.

76. The current situation necessitates much attention to this sector, due to its negative effects on public health, environment and citizens, particularly children and women. This requires the allocation of US $ 328.26 million in the plan to meet the urgent humanitarian needs in this sector according to the details contained in the annexes, US $ 50 million to Baghdad and US $ 237 million to the districts surrounding Baghdad and other 14 governorates. US $ 55.69 million will be allocated to the three northern governorates.

77. The spare parts and equipment required for this sector are described in the annexes. The proposed DP has some changes in the purchase policy. Priority continues to be given to the purchase of water purification chemicals and some of the specific urgent required supplies in specific water treatment plants not only for Baghdad Municipality but also to the General Establishment for Water and Sewerage. In order to address the rehabilitation needs of large water and sewerage treatment plants in a comprehensive manner, turnkey projects of the type presently implemented in the electricity sector will be introduced.

78. There will be a focus on improving water services to under-served or unserved rural population by the purchase of 400 compact water treatment plants. More attention is being given to sanitation by the purchase of sewage pumps, cesspool emptiers, sewer jetting units, sewers cleaning equipment and garbage collectors. As a second priority, focus will be given to the purchase of supplies to water treatment plants (pumps, circuit breakers, starters, and motors) and also supplies for incomplete water treatment plant meant to serve unsaved population and whose civil works are 60-90% completed. Also, focus will be given to the purchase of some ductile and UPVC pipes for the water supply network. There will also be focus on water quality control through the purchase of required supplies. The water tankers, which are included in DP-VI, should be used to face needs incurred by the current drought situation. On a third priority basis, water tankers to provide services to unserved areas and some support vehicles (trailers and loaders) will be purchased.

79. In urban areas the apparent ready access to water and sanitation systems tends to conceal the fact that the quality of potable water is highly variable and very dependent on a reliable and continuous electricity supply. The latter ensures that pressures remain sufficient to avoid drawing polluted water back into the main supply pipes. In addition many of the pumps are well beyond their useful working life, with the result that the supply of water o households is by no means guaranteed even where systems are nominally in place. For rural areas, recent surveys indicate that water supply coverage is under 50%, rather less than had originally been thought, and the population in these areas who had access to sanitary latrines is much less at only 16%.

80. A particular problem in this sector is the widespread deterioration of the vehicle sanitation fleet, which is used for regular removal of both liquid and solid wastes. The much-reduced capacity of this fleet is compromising both the health and environmental situations, which will become even worse over the coming summer unless corrective action is taken before then. Computers that are ordered as part of DP-VI should be used to computerize the management of supplies in the major warehouses in order to alleviate some of the present bottlenecks in the process of distribution of supplies in the Water and Sanitation sector.

81. In the three northern governorates, the urban water and sanitation projects will focus on four major areas of intervention: provision of adequate quantities of water treatment chemicals and related equipment to keep contamination below the desired level; replacement/repair and extension of distribution networks to tackle water leakage and ensure adequate pressure for a more efficient water distribution; construction of storm water drains to prevent water logging; and proper collection and disposal of solid waste. Rural water and sanitation projects will continue toward the objective of increasing access to safe water and sanitary facilities through development of new projects and rehabilitation/repair of the old ones so as to ultimately achieve the goal of universal access to safe water and sanitary means of excreta disposal. This includes provision of safe water to people during emergencies such as the drought.

82. Hygiene education projects aim to support social mobilization and hygiene education for proper usage of water and sanitation facilities and to bring about a behavioral change in hygiene practices with the ultimate goal of bringing down water and sanitation related diseases. Under Phase X, the development of IEC materials continued so that they are suited to the local socio-cultural ethos. Training, using various communication channels, with a focus on schools and related to social mobilization and promotion of improved sanitary practices will generate greater awareness of hygiene practices. Total budget allocation for water and environmental sanitation is US $ 55.69 million.

83. In accordance with paragraph 40 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide the Programme with detailed information about the delivery of supplies and equipment to their locations in order to facilitate the monitoring of their use and to make sure of this. The Programme will conduct the tasks provided for in paragraph 8 of annex-1 of the MOU.

PART FOUR

PLAN OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR ELECTRICITY SECTOR

84. The deficit in electric power as result of damage inflicted upon this vital sector and non-availability of spare parts and equipment for maintenance, is a serious problem throughout the country. Although, the total allocation under previous phases increased substantially, the network continues to deteriorate for two main reasons: the scale of inputs received is significantly low in comparison with actual needs, and the large number of contracts on hold. This fact has been confirmed by various UN reports and in particular, the latest report of the UN Secretary-General of March 2000. The situation was compounded by a severe regional drought in the last three consecutive years which has reduced the power generation from hydro units by more than 300 MW. The deficit in power was 1600 MW, 1700 MW and 1800 MW in the years 1997, 1998 and 1999 respectively, and the corresponding load demand was 5300 MW, 5500 MW and 5700 MW respectively. During a country wide load survey in Aug'1999, the load demand was 6200 MW and the deficit in power based on the load demand was 2300 MW. In year 2000 , During Auguset the load demand recorded was 6120 MW , the deficit in power was 2402 MW. From the figures it is evident that the power generation deficit has been steadily increasing, as the power generation is not commensurate with the load demand. The details of installed capacity, available capacity, load demand and deficit in power are shown Anne -I/ Electricity. Further, forced outages of large generating units in the network result either in cascade tripping or isolation of units from the network to prevent black - outs. This causes unscheduled and prolonged power cuts to the consumers, including essential services such as hospitals, water plants, sewage plants, wheat milling plants, irrigation and drainage pumping stations, schools and universities and other social services facilities. As also mentioned in the report of the UN Secretary-General of 10 March 2000 (S/2000/208), reliable power generation underpins health-and nutrition-related initiatives in all sectors.

85. To address urgent needs, a sum of US $ 400 million is allocated in this plan. The details of allocations are shown in annex-2/electricity. As there is a severe shortage of power, the Plan concentrates on increasing generation by installing new gas turbine generation units and carrying out rehabilitation and repairs to some of the larger thermal, gas turbine and hydro-electric power generation stations throughout country, also starting with installation of new thermal power stationsins in some locations . The Plan also emphasizes the need to rehabilitate on transmission and distribution networks in different parts of the country and reconnection of the northern governorates with the National grid.

86. The installation of new gas turbine units alongside the existing, Baiji, Shamal, Mussayeb, Nassiriya, Najaf , and new places in . New Rumaila , Baghdad East and other gas turbine power stations is under construction in some of them . It is decided to get advantage of utilizing the gas turbine generating units as combined cycle units. The estimated cost of new gas turbine units is US $ 200 million and these units are expected to add around 250 MW. A sum of US $ 50 million has been allocated for additional rehabilitation of the gas turbine generating units at Khor Al-Zubair, Najef, and maintenance of other gas turbine power stations. These gas turbine units after rehabilitation are expected to add about 50 MW. The thermal generating units in

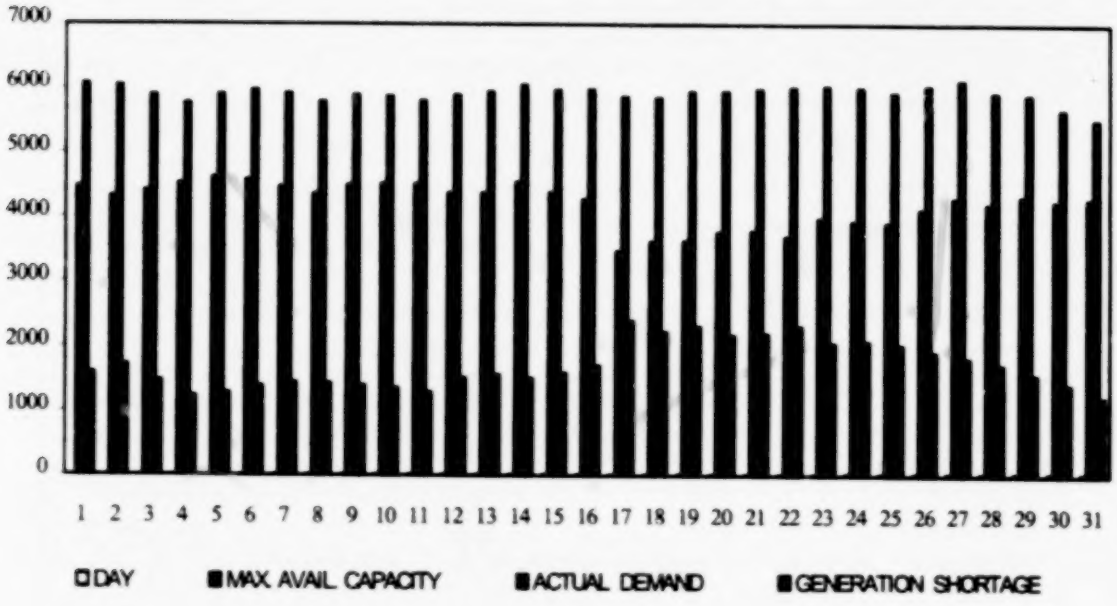
Baiji, Mussaib, Daura, Baghdad south and other power stations are planned for rehabilitation the estimated cost is around US $ 100 million. After completion of rehabilitation, the units are expected to add 160 MW. An amount of US $ 35 million is allocated for maintenance and repair of hydro- generation units in Qadissia and Saddam power plants and the new hydro power plants in Al-Adhaim and Sinhareeb. This amount is meant for emergency repairs to ensure that the system remains operational and sustains the present level of generation, but no increase in generation is anticipated in the plan. Although the transmission and distribution networks are in urgent need of rehabilitation . Installation of new substations, new transmission lines, extension of existing substation for curing bottleneck in the existing network and consumers is needed. A sum of U $ 150 million is allocated. Within the limited available fund , a sum of US $ 50 million is allocated for the distribution network and US $ 30 million for the transmission network. To start the construction of power plants in Yousifiya, Al-Shemal, Salah El-Deen, Al-Anbar, and a new power station in Wasit, a sum of US $ 300 million is allocated.

87. The above mentioned figures could vary according to the urgency of the system requirements prevailing at the time of ordering. The Commission of Electricity is fully aware that the total sum of these priority projects exceeds the allocation expected for this sector. However, it should be stressed that the above figures are indicative for planning purposes and are a reflection of the scale of resources required to implement the above mentioned projects.

88. The Plan also emphasizes the need to rehabilitate on transmission and distribution networks in different parts of the country and reconnection of the northern governorates with the National grid.

ANNEX 1
Phase X (Electricity Sector)

AVAILABLE CAPACITY , DEMAND , GENERATION SHORTAGE AND TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY OF THE SYSTEM DURING AUGUST 2000



INSTALLED CAPACITY = 8090 MW

ANNEX 2
AVAILABLE CAPACITY, DEMAND, GENERATION SHORTAGE AND TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY OF THE SYSTEM DURING AUGUST 2000

DAY	MAX. AVAIL. CAPACITY	ACTUAL DEMAND	GENERATION SHORTAGE
1	4470	6067	1597
2	4319	6044	1725
3	4412	5893	1481
4	4523	5765	1244
5	4616	5903	1287
6	4580	5973	1393
7	4470	5917	1447
8	4355	5791	1436
9	4493	5897	1404
10	4513	5879	1366
11	4504	5799	1295
12	4372	5894	1522
13	4371	5943	1572
14	4539	6053	1514
15	4381	5973	1592
16	4275	5986	1711
17	3470	5872	2402
18	3619	5853	2234
19	3628	5942	2314
20	3769	5948	2179
21	3785	5991	2206
22	3700	6017	2317
23	3981	6029	2048
24	3925	6003	2078
25	3904	5933	2029
26	4120	6037	1917
27	4293	6120	1827
28	4202	5924	1722
29	4321	5896	1575
30	4240	5664	1424
31	4285	5514	1229

INSTALLED CAPACITY = 8090 MW

89. The total phase X allocation to the electricity sector in the three northern governorates is US $ 87.46 million.

90. In the three northern governorates, plans are in place to continue with the ongoing efforts to rehabilitate the distribution network, including an allowance for reconnecting the northern governorates to the national grid as part of the transmission line works.

91. Under phase X, Stage 3 of the distribution network rehabilitation projects in Erbil and Dohuk is planned with a budget of US $ 20 million, and Stage 4 for Suleimaniyah at US $ 15 million. In addition, funds are earmarked for the operation and maintenance of the installed 29 MW diesel generating plants, (US $ 7 million), and the small generator sets, (US $ 2 million).

92. The "information, communication and education project" in the area of demand-side management will continue to ensure that efforts to maximize power supply are not countered by unsustainable consumer practices.

93. Another area of focus under phase X is that of system communications. Plans to refurbish the existing power line carrier communication systems between the hydro power stations and major substations in Erbil and Suleimaniyah are in place together with the hiring of an international SCADA design consultant. Efforts under phase X in the area of power system communications are an initial step that would address the immediate basic requirements and provide for the design of a more comprehensive system.

94. The ENRP will continue its efforts to provide for the full emergency electricity needs of the three northern governorates.

PART FIVE

PLAN OF PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Introduction

95. The agricultural sector continues to play a leading role in providing a substantial portion of the population's nutrition needs. In spite of the various constraints resulting from the sanctions, which in turn brought a total halt to systematic development of the sector, the agriculture sector is deemed to continue to provide the population with the supplementary food requirements.

96. The sector's cumulative and growing requirements are beyond the meagre resources available through the Oil for Food Programme. Consequently, the plan strategies are still oriented towards halting, as much as the possible, the sector's deterioration and increasing the sector's contribution to food availability, giving due consideration to the additional constraints caused by the severe drought.

97. Agricultural production involves many complex and interrelated biological processes. This dictates that all interventions have to be addressed in a well integrated manner and approved as a package in order to achieve the targeted goals. Provision of the needed basic inputs will strengthen the sector and improve the availability of agricultural products at current or even lower prices. The overall objective must be to address the problem of the supply of these urgent needs in order to stimulate domestic production of food items and thus offer a local available supplement for the food basket.

Activities Envisaged By Sub-sector

Enhanced Domestic Food Production.

Production of field crops, vegetables and fruits

98. Agricultural production in Iraq is highly mechanized even at the small farmer level and almost one half of the area under crop production lies within the irrigated sector. The overall crop production requirements include proper soil preparation, good quality seeds, and harvesting with minimum losses. Any attempt aiming at maintaining or increasing the level of the crop productivity, therefore should address all those factors.

99. Failure to adequately respond to each of these inter-related activities will seriously affect the achievement of the eventual crop production level. It is therefore essential, that appropriate inputs should be available for each activity in a timely manner. Indeed, timeliness is vital to the success of each activity. The time frame often being restricted to a mere day or two, if the resulting yields are not to be lowered.

100. Prior to the imposition of sanctions, it was estimated that the total number of agricultural tractors accounted to more than 40,000, working on the 4 million ha of arable land. This represents very approximately one tractor for 100 ha under

cultivation. However, currently a large number of agricultural machinery have surpassed their useful life expectancy of 15 years. Agricultural production is therefore seriously affected by this situation. It is of paramount importance to continue addressing the issue of gradual replacement of the entire tractors, combine harvesters, and other agricultural equipment and implements.

101. In partial response to the urgent need for remedial measures in this regard, the plan includes the proposed acquisition of 3,000 tractors of different types. It is estimated that this quantity will enable adequate and timely soil preparation, seeding, weed control and fertilizer application for an area comprising approximately 450,000 ha which represents 11% of the total arable area, (see Annex AGRI-1A). In order to overhaul some of the tractors already available in the country, the plan also includes the provision of spare parts for the different types of existing tractors. (see Annex) particular problem of soil preparation will be addressed through the proposed importation of 1,000 mounted moldboard ploughs together with spare parts amounting to 5% of the ploughs' value, as well as 1000 rotary tillers, (see Annex AGRI 7-Appendix1).

102. Timely weed and pest control measures could only be undertaken if adequate numbers of agricultural sprayers are available. The plan therefore intends to provide 6,000 mounted and wheel-barrow sprayers together with 5,000 knapsack sprayers, (see Annex AGRI-1A).

103. Due to the acute shortage of operational harvesting equipment, post harvest losses are continually increasing. In many cases, the farmer has been forced to revert to manual harvesting methods which invoke high losses. In other cases, the poor conditions of the mechanical harvesters also increases harvest losses. It has been estimated that overall post harvest losses may at present, have risen to 20 or 25 % of the potential crop yield. The plan proposes to import 200 combine harvesters together with 250 pieces, of walking reapers, 100 corn huskers and 250 threshing machines, plus assorted spare parts, in attempt to improve mechanical harvesting, (see Annexes AGRI-1A and Appendix 2).

104. Table 5 shows the allocation of the planned tractors to the 15 Governorates. This allocation is based on the area under cultivation and the number of available and operational tractors in each governorate. A similar procedure will be followed at District level. At farm level, all the farmers are eligible to apply to be an end user of a tractor.

105. Rehabilitation of seed factories is also addressed in the DP. The plan includes spare parts and essential equipment needed for seed processing, (see Annex AGRI-1D)

106. The plan also considered an expansion in the storage capacity of 11 maize threshing and drying plants in the central and southern parts of the country. In this regard the plan will import 20 silos for the storage of the maize produced during the rainy seasons, which coincide with the maize harvesting seasons, (see Annex AGRI-1).

107. The plan included provision of 5 maize processing plants for threshing and drying maize. This is in line with the Government policy towards the encouragement of animal production in the country through supply of required animal feed. The Government took several measures, to help the expansion of maize production. Currently, the cultivated area under maize reached 150,000 ha. The existing maize processing capacity cannot handle the locally produced maize. The requested plants will add more than 1000 Mt of processing capacity. This will enable the absorption of the local maize products. The plants will be installed in Babylon, Baghdad, Waist, El-Tameem and Salad El-Din. The governorates are selected on the basis of size of land under maize production, (Annex).

Table 5
Distribution Plan For Tractors – Harvesters – Irrigation Pumps – Sprayers

Governorate	Tractors	Combine Harvesters	Irrigation Pumps (with engine)	Irrigation Pumps (without engine)	Irrigation pumps (for deep well)	(100)lt Sprayers	(400-600) lt Sprayers	(14-20) lt Knap-Sack Sprayers
Ninevah	450	37	1440	400	500	680	34	180
Tameem	362	23	1440	400	500	550	56	280
Salahdeen	274	16	1800	500	1000	500	118	550
Dyala	240	16	1800	500	300	500	116	550
Baghdad	140	11	990	275	200	500	74	360
Anbar	62	3	720	200	600	150	54	270
Babil	162	12	900	250	200	250	84	420
Kerbala	26	2	540	150	200	100	40	200
Najaf	218	10	900	250	300	250	74	360
Qadisya	252	16	1620	450	300	200	68	330
Muthanna	80	3	720	200	200	100	14	100
Thi-Qar	146	10	1080	300	300	120	36	200
Waist	388	26	1800	500	200	500	136	600
Maysan	176	13	1350	375	200	250	24	150
Basrah	24	2	900	250	1000	350	72	450
Total	3000	200	15000	5000	6000	5000	1000	5000

*** The distribution allocations are based on cropping pattern and cultivated area. Final distribution will be decided in proportion to the above table but determined by physical arrival of the consignments.**

108. Agricultural authorities will select beneficiaries on the basis of the following criteria: the farm size (area), the farmer's production index and the current state of old tractors on the farm. As the amount of mechanization equipment will fall short of

present overall needs, priority will be given to those end users who have not benefited from similar distributions, either prior to or after the imposition of sanctions.

109. With regard to the distribution of tractor operated agricultural machinery, all Governorates will be entitled to submit their requirements according to farmer demand. Any justifiable request will then be duly considered within the limitations of total availability. Table 5 shows the proposed distribution of combine harvesters, which will follow similar criteria and be based upon cropped areas, the farmer production index and the current state of the farmer's harvesting equipment.

110. Lack of good quality seed continues to be one of the major constraints to increase crop production. The imposition of the sanctions resulted in reducing the country's capacity to produce quality certified seeds as well as the capacity to maintain good quality seed processing activities. The lack of good quality seed remains to be among the serious constraints to crop production. The seed processing capacity in the country is limited. The plan, therefore, includes five seed production units which will be installed at the state seed production company within the MoA. The planned seed cleaning and processing is anticipated to provide additional 80,000 Mt of seed. This will considerably contribute to the availability of good quality seed. The seed which will be distributed in the production areas in all the 15 governorates, (see Annex AGRI-1D).

111. Iraq faces a serious shortage of hybrid and certified seeds, especially sunflower and vegetable seeds, together with seeds and seedlings needed for the orchards. Prior to the imposition of sanctions, the country regularly imported both seeds and seedlings to satisfy the requirements. The embargo has interrupted supplies of these essential inputs and seriously lowered production as a consequence. In order to redress the situation and to enhance the domestic production of fruit, vegetables and sunflower (for vegetable oil), the plan includes the proposed importation of hybrids, certified seeds and seedlings, (see Annex AGRI-2 sections A &B).

112. These inputs will be made available to all the farmers already involved in the production of such crops. The distribution plan to each governorate will be determined on the basis of the total area under each of these crops, with due consideration to both ecological and climatic factors. The proposed quantities represent the following percentages of the annual requirements: 25% of vegetable seeds; 90% of sunflower seeds; 100% of rape seeds; sunflower and Soya beans; and 80% of orchard seeds and seedlings.

113. The Government put great emphasis on the vegetable and fruit production in an attempt to ameliorate the nutritional value of the diet for the population. However, the availability of cold storage facilities is limited. This causes in a great loss and damage during the peak of production. In addition to wasting valuable nutrients supplementing the food basket, it also affects the profitability of vegetable production at the level of the farmers. Thus, the plan considers provision of 300 cold storage units with capacity of 100 to 1500 mt to be distributed to the public and private sectors in the 15 governorates, (Annex).

114. The plan is proposing the establishment of 5 ha nursery for banana production. The nursery beside the production and distribution of the banana seedlings will act as

an extension centre to promote the small-scale banana production in the centre and south. For this, needed equipment and necessary input are included, (see Annex AGRI-1D).

115. Iraq previously was able to satisfy the greater part of all national fertilizer requirements through national production and manufacture. However, the factories suffered severe damages after 1991 and this has drastically reduced the possibility of self-sufficiency in the production of this input. Shortage of fertilizer has led to large areas of crops being grown without application of any fertilizer. In other cases, application rates have been considerably reduced which significantly lowered the crop yields. The situation has been further aggravated by the practice of mono-culture of cereals, as described above. This seriously reduces soil fertility which can only be redressed by increasing the application rates of fertilizers. The situation was worsened by the lack of sufficient locally produced fertilizer and imported fertilizer which was limited due to financial constraints.

116. The country's total annual fertilizer requirement is 1.5 million Mt of compound phosphate fertilizer and 1 million Mt of nitrogenous fertilizer. Prior to the Gulf War, the country's total production capacity was 1.2 million Mt of phosphate fertilizer and more than 1 million mt of urea. The production in relation to limited area under cultivation at that time allowed surplus which was exported. However, during the sanctions the three state fertilizer plants suffered marked deterioration in their productivity and reached a stage of near total collapse. Last year, local production dropped to 130,000 Mt of phosphate fertilizer and 400,000 Mt of urea. The current production covers only 10% and 40% of the country's need of compound and nitrogenous fertilizers, respectively. The plan aims to address the current big shortage of fertilizer through provision of needed replacement equipment and spare parts for rehabilitation of the three existing fertilizer plants in the country as indicated in Annex AGRI-2F.

117. The requested input is anticipated to prevent further deterioration of the current capacity as well as to increase the total fertilizer production capacity to 600,000 Mt of urea and 220,000 Mt of compound fertilizer. The final products will be distributed to the farming community in the 15 governorates at cost price. To bridge the shortage and in an attempt to maintain the current level of production, it is proposed to import 40,000 Mt of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) which in fact corresponds to 98,000 Mt of N.P.K (18.18.0). Such a procedure will reduce transportation costs and also help to overcome some of the logistical constraints, which could be encountered during the distribution process. In addition to the DAP, 5228 Mt of potassium, magnesium, zinc, ferrous sulfate, and fouler fertilizer are to be imported plus 10,000 Mt of TSB fertilizer, (see Annex AGRI-2 section C).

118. This total quantity of fertilizer has been proposed on the basis of satisfying the minimum plant nutrient requirements for approximately 320,000 ha under both cereal and vegetable crop production.

119. The allocations accorded to each Governorate will be made with due consideration of the present availability of locally produced fertilizers, together with an assessment of the current state of the soil fertility. All farmers will have equal accessibility to the planned inputs. They may submit their requests, which will then be

evaluated according to the farm holding size, the type of the crop grown and the recommended fertilizer application rates for the particular crop.

120. The plan also includes the implements required for agricultural industry requirements for plastic covers, sugar industry, phosphate and urea production with patching material in addition to the urgent need for tractors and sprinkler irrigation rehabilitation sector. All requirements are shown in Annexes.

121. Rehabilitation of extension sector is also addressed in the Distribution Plan. the plan includes the essential equipment needed especially for the main 5 centres in the centre and south and also for field extension.

122. Agricultural production in many parts of the country relies entirely upon irrigation, whereas in other areas, supplementary irrigation is used to complement rainfall supplies. There is an urgent need both to repair and replace many of the irrigation pumps. Many of the pump units which have been installed previously are powered by electric motors; the frequent electrical power failures which Iraq is currently facing indicate that even installed and operational units cannot always be used. The plan proposes to redress this situation by acquiring 15,000 irrigation pumping sets of different capacities, in addition to 5,000 pumps (without engine) with 5,000 suitable generators most of which are to be powered by diesel or electricity, and spare parts for irrigation pumps of different types.

123. In response to the prevailing drought situation, 6000 pumps for deep well as well as spare parts for such a pumps are included. 13,000 sprinkler and drip irrigation units are also included. The overall objectives are to ensure the ability to irrigate an area between 250,000 and 350,000 ha. Naturally, the area which will eventually be irrigated will depend upon total water requirements which in turn, depend upon both the crop under production and the local climatic characteristics during the crop growth cycle, (see Annexes AGRI 1 and 1A Appendix 3). The proposed distribution plan for field irrigation pumps to the Governorates is based upon the total area under irrigated crop production and previous provision of irrigation inputs, (see Table 5). Distribution to the end user will depend on current needs of the farmer which will be evaluated once the applications are submitted.

124. Plant pests, diseases and weeds impose a serious threat to crop production. The capacity of the plant protection service to efficiently respond to the increasing threat of plant pest and diseases continue to be limited. Currently only 5 aerial spraying helicopters out of the fleet of 27 are operational. However, their total remaining flying hours never exceeded 300. In response to this serious shortage which is drastically effecting the plant protection operations, the plan included provision of six fixed wing agricultural spraying air-crafts with necessary spare parts, overhauling of 12 spraying helicopters, fast consuming spare parts for the aircraft, 20 fuel tankers with needed spare parts as well as 100 field vehicles for ground control operations, (see Annex AGRI 1B).

125. With the objective of at least maintaining present levels of production, a range of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and other pesticides has been proposed. (see Annex AGRI 3). These are needed for more effective control of the most serious and widespread weeds, diseases and pests. The quantities of the herbicides requested,

represents approximately 25% of the total estimated national crop protection requirements. Weed control will be undertaken either through ground or aerial spraying methods. The herbicides will be distributed to farmers according to levels of infestation and the area under crop production.

126. The pesticides will also be allocated to the Governorates according to infestation levels. The ultra-low volume (ULV) pesticides will be applied through either aerial or ground control application procedures which will be undertaken by the State Board of Plant Protection. Specific targets include sun-pest, local grass hoppers and date palm diseases. Emulsion concentrate (EC) pesticides will be available to the farmers according to their needs. Upon receipt of specific farmer requests, the plant protection staff will determine the type, quantity and application dose required for each individual case.

127. Additional agro-chemicals have been requested for the bee industry which is similarly affected by acute shortages of essential control inputs. Distribution and control procedures will be similar to those indicated above for the pesticides, (see Annex AGRI 3).

128. In order to minimize the cost of some plant protection measures against some plant diseases and weed, which until now relay on expensive pesticide and herbicide, the plan is to import high concentrates of two insecticides: Sumicidin 92% and Diazinon 95 as well as two herbicides Proponil 96% and Glyphosate for weed control in rice fields and orchards, respectively. The concentrates will be used in formulation of big quantities of insecticide and herbicide to be distributed to the farmers in the 15 governorates, (see Annex AGRI-3E).

Animal Production.

129. Live stock raising is practised in most parts of Iraq. Prior to the imposition of the embargo, livestock production contributed between 30 and 40% in value to the total production of the agricultural sector. It also played an important role in providing a significant part of the nutritional requirements at household level. Livestock production continues to constitute a major source of animal protein throughout the country but as a whole, the sub-sector has suffered greatly as a result of the sanctions and its contribution to the country's food security has been drastically reduced.

130. Previously, the per capita share of domestically produced animal protein was estimated to be 18 g/day. This may be compared with the minimum per capita requirement recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) which is 28 g/day and the current domestic production which is estimated to be only 2 g/day. Prior to the imposition of sanctions, the government bridges the gap through regular importation of red meat and poultry products. However, this is now severely restricted. As a consequence, a marked deterioration in the general health status of the population has been noted, particularly in children up to 15 years of age, who currently represent 45 % of the total population.

131. Animal production levels depend upon a number of inter-related factors of which some of the important ones are genetic stock, feed characteristics and animal health. Furthermore, even genetically improved livestock when managed through

appropriate feed regimes, could still fail to reach optimum production levels, if attention is not paid to maintaining the animal's health.

132. The General Veterinary Directorate within the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for all aspects of animal health. The total value of annual imports of animal health requirements amounted to some US $ 30 million. This included acquisition of necessary vaccines, drugs and equipment, as well as necessary field transport means and cold-chain facilities. Previous activities included regular vaccination programme against serious endemic diseases, together with campaigns for drenching, dipping and spraying animals against endo- and ecto-parasites as well as zoonotic diseases.

133. This budget has now been drastically reduced and under the Oil-for-Food Programme, the value of inputs imported for animal health purposes has on no occasion exceeded US $ 5 million every 6 months. The field programme has also been considerably reduced, which is now resulting in serious and widespread outbreaks of a whole range of viral, bacterial, parasitic and tick borne diseases. Both brucellosis and tuberculosis, which were previously under control, are now spreading widely. Currently, brucelloses is positive in 10% of the sampled sheep. In addition, circumstance of screw worm out break and the recent of FMD out break, impose further threat to live stock in the country In addition, cases of endo parasites, congo fever and echinococcus, have been registered.

134. The drought situation caused drastic effect in livestock animal production. The shortage of voluminous forage and concentrate led to weaken the animals and expose them more vulnerable to the disease. Under the current prevailing situation, the veterinary authority is not in a position to consider major epidemic disease eradication measures. However, to carry out efficient disease control measures during the outbreak, additional financial resources beyond the MOU funds are needed. In the prevailing sanctions situation, any long-term strategy and development activities are not possible.

135. The plan aims to make maximum use of the limited available resources, supplementing them in key areas selected on a priority basis, with the overall objective of commencing a programme to redress the present serious situation.

136. The proposed rehabilitation of the cold chain facilities comprises provision of spare parts and refrigerators, (see Annex AGRI-4).

137. The plan also includes the provision of 10 of 15 ton tankers and mobile dip with trailer for increasing the activity of external parasite equipment in the 15 governorates.

138. The plan also considered the provision of priority supplies for animal health. This includes vaccines, veterinary drugs and supplies, together with application equipment, (see Annexes AGRI 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 4F and 4G).

139. Particular attention has been focused on the need for surveillance and control of epidemic diseases. Livestock production in Iraq is normally undertaken according to traditional methods carried out by nomadic groups and characterized by

considerable trans-human movements. Such practices result in scattering the livestock population throughout the country, which in turn, obliged the mobilization of veterinary service teams. It is only through such methodology, any control or eradication can be achieved. The plan thus includes the acquisition of mobile veterinary, clinical and field vehicles for transport of the teams involved in the control operations as well as needed chemicals.(see Annexes AGRI 1 and 4). The plan includes basic equipment needed to improve the diagnostic capabilities at the various veterinary centres, (see Annexes AGRI 1 and 4).

140. During the 1970s and 1980s, the government focused intense efforts on building up a poultry industry designed to respond to the nutritional needs of the country. This programme included the establishment of a number of different sizes of modern poultry farms for the production of both table eggs and broiler meat. In addition, stock farms, hatcheries and poultry slaughter-houses were established.

141. The programme included economic incentives and fostered the establishment of efficient means for the provision of poultry health services. Regular supplies of the necessary production inputs were organized and by 1989, a total of some 8,000 poultry farms were operational. Production at that time was estimated at 1,700 million table eggs and 250,000 tons of poultry meat.

142. The Government of Iraq is very much concerned of the nutritional status of the Iraqi population, in particular, the lack of animal protein in the SCR 986 food basket. For this reason, it is in favour of a plan which would allow enhancement of domestic production of animal protein, especially the reactivation of the poultry industry. The broiler and table egg reactivation programme under the enhanced phase-V is continuing. The initial impact of the project is already visible with a marked reduction of market prices of poultry products in the country and also stabilization of red meat market prices. The MOA poultry revival programme managed to rehabilitate 2300 broiler poultry farms out of the farms identified as suitable for rehabilitation in a short time with reasonable resources. The inputs allocated under this Distribution Plan will further sustain the programme achievements and are essential to maintain the planned level of production.

143. This plan will address the major components of poultry production through two parallel activities. The first of these will focus on addressing the rehabilitation needs of those farms which most easily and quickly could be brought back into production. The second will provide the basic production inputs for both table egg and broiler production, (see Annex AGRI 5A, 5B, and 5C). The overall objectives include an monthly production of 45 million table eggs and 5,000 to 6,000 mt of broiler meat.

144. Poultry production requires housing with a controlled environment in order to allow optimum production levels, whilst reducing the risk of high mortality rates due to air borne diseases. The rehabilitation of a further 1,200 farms is envisaged, including the provision of emergency electrical power supplies. Using range of 25-500 KVA generators mounted to 2600 pieces.

145. The broiler production cycle is short and requires the regular supply of day old broiler chicks. In addition to the locally produced one-day-old chicks, importation of

15 million broiler-hatching eggs is needed to meet the programme requirements. The plan addressed the shortage of layer hatching eggs and proposes to import 25,000 and 140,000 one day old grand parent and parent laying chicks in series of consignments. The intervention is aiming at supplying the poultry parent stock farms with needed one day parent chicks required for production of layer hatching eggs, (see Annex AGRI 5A).

146. Poultry production requires a supply of balanced rations containing both high quality proteins and micro-nutrients. The bulk of the energy requirements will be met through the use of domestically produced maize, barley, sorghum and other grains. The protein and micro-nutrient requirements and energy for both layers and broilers will be met through imports of maize and Soya bean-meal and poultry concentrate and pre-mixes,. The Plan also indicates the need to import equipment for farm transport and for the packing of final products in addition to the spare parts required for the operating 110 hatcheries and 30 slaughter houses and poultry houses and also the rehabilitation of the main feed analysis laboratory in Baghdad, (see Annexes AGRI 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, and 5E).

147. The MOA poultry programme has proven the efficiency in regard to broiler production. Poultry meat produced by the programme has a positive impact by increasing the availability of meat and raising affordability by a large number of the people.

148. However, egg production is still lagging behind. The main reason is that the risk involved in rearing pullets from one day to 18-22 weeks is high. In order to encourage expansion in egg production, the MOA is planning to establish facilities for producing layers at laying points to be distributed to layer growers. This will be supported by distribution of layer houses to those who are interested in egg production. To achieve this, the plan includes provision 18 poultry houses to be installed in Baghdad within the premises of the state company of Animal resources for the production of one million layers.

149. The plan also includes the purchase of 54 layer houses to be distributed to table egg producers. The plan target is production of 250 million table eggs yearly throughout the 15 governorates, (see Annex AGRI-5F).

150. The plan also considers maintaining and whatever possible enhancing livestock productivity and production, approximately 85% of the cattle population within the country are indigenous breeds with milk production levels ranging from 200 to 1,500 kg per lactation. Since the imposition of sanctions, attempts to improve breeding of the stock through artificial insemination have been virtually paralyzed. There is an urgent need to reactivate the breeding programme, particularly in view of the prevailing economic and food security situation. To these ends, the plan includes importation of 10,000 pregnant heifer and 20 progeny tested bulls and the acquisition of basic artificial insemination equipment, (see Annex AGRI 4I).

151. In an attempt to enhance animal protein availability, revival of fish production is considered in this plan. The country has great potential for fish production and considerable investment in this sub-sector, had been made for its development. Similar to the situation in other sub-sectors, fishery sub-sector has also suffered

immensely, and the full exploitation of the available potential is constrained by the lack of resources.

152. The plan addressed the fishery sub-sector requirement through the provision of equipment needed for fish finger productivity, parent fish stock, needed spare parts to rehabilitate the existing equipment, rehabilitation requirement of fish hatcheries and needed fishing equipment, (see Annex AGRI-4H).

153. In line with the above and in an attempt to maximize milk production, the plan included the provision of spare parts for milking machine, portable milking units and milk containers to be distributed to dairy stations and to small and medium dairy farms, (see Annex AGRI 4J).

154. The sectoral allocation against the distribution plan for phase X for the three northern governorates is US $ 119.93 million. This allocation will permit the following high priority areas to be addressed:

- Continuation of core ongoing activities such as controlling agricultural pests and weeds, and promoting and improving bee keeping as an important potential for the region. Provision of industrial and other seeds to meet the needs of crop diversification projects and for improving the productivity of local vegetable farming.
- Provision and improvement of agricultural services through appropriate packages and programmes of extension, research and training, mechanization, and agro-meteorological services. The mechanization programme, in particular, aims at introducing new tillage technology, stone picking, and training on respective machinery. Emphasis will be given to small farmers' needs and to rural communities, whenever possible through a participatory and community management approach.
- Emphasis under this phase is on improving natural range cover, over and above the regular reforestation programme, thereby decreasing soil erosion and increasing forage crops. Needs include provision of forestry and range seeds, forestry tools, supplies, and equipment and machinery to increase seedling production for the range and reforestation programme.
- Vaccination and management to control livestock and poultry diseases through the importation of needed vaccines and drugs in addition to projects for controlling trans-boundary and endemic disease. Continued rehabilitation of poultry, dairy, and fish production and improvement of livestock feeding.
- Construction of two dams for irrigation purposes taking into consideration the medium and long-term critical problem of water resources in the region especially after the drought of the last three years. The dam sites as well as construction will be thoroughly discussed with the Government of Iraq and observations taken into account at the time of implementation in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding.

155. The programme strategy continuing to be based on the fact that agriculture is a social and economic mainstay in the three Iraqi governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Suleimaniyah. It is, in particular, an important contributor to the health, nutrition and food security at household level. Although the agricultural programme under Security

Council resolution 986 (1995) and successive extensions have arrested accumulated deterioration in the sector, in part by improving disease and pest control, further action is required beyond the provision of basic agricultural supplies. Therefore more emphasis is being given to rehabilitate some of the basic agricultural infrastructure, irrigation and water resources. Productivity gains from the programme have also been offset, in affected areas, by two consecutive droughts. To mitigate the negative impact of the drought an underground water survey has been completed and necessary remedial action has been identified and planned to be implemented under this period in terms of wells digging and/or construction of water reservoirs and dams. Further enhancements in the production and quality of locally produced animal protein, as well as of vegetables and fruit, are also required and planned to be continued in this phase to supplement the food basket.

Irrigation sub-Sector.

156. Rainfall in Iraq was extremely low and erratic during the 1998/1999, 1999/2000, and 2000-2001 agricultural seasons and still affecting Iraq. As a result, both rain-fed and irrigated crops were severely affected. Lack of essential irrigation water schedules due to low water levels in rivers and reservoirs seriously affected the irrigated crops. The Distribution Plan details immediate intervention measures required for the maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing water resources infrastructures, to arrest the deteriorating situation and the adverse effects of drought on human, crops and livestock. A speedy approval from the UN Sanctions Committee for the distribution plan inputs will enable early intervention to alleviate the disastrous trails left by the drought on human, crop and livestock.

157. **Pumping Stations.** The water pumping stations plays a key role in the irrigation systems which have been established in many parts of Iraq. These not only provide the irrigation water to the fields but also, drain part of it out again. Unfortunately, the vast majority of these stations are suffering from frequent breakdowns as the equipment exceeds the end of its useful life. There is also an acute shortage of necessary spare parts for maintenance and repair. In many of these cases, rehabilitation will prove uneconomic and indeed, will often also not prove to be technically feasible.

158. The plan therefore proposes that a number of the pumps should be replaced whilst others will be rehabilitated through provision of spare parts. The proposed inputs are presented in Annex AGRI 6. The overall objective of this intervention to provide services for approximately 750,000 ha of land which at present, are suffering from a severe lack of pumping capacity and efficiency.

159. **Maintenance of Irrigation Projects.** Whilst the establishment of irrigation projects requires a very high level of investment, it will be a waste if those projects are not adequately maintained. Many of the soils in Iraq are alluvial and are exposed to erosion. This causes high rates of sedimentation in the rivers, which could adversely affect water supply for irrigation purposes. In order to maintain these resources, the rivers and water channels require continuous dredging. Equipment and sprinkler irrigation systems for maintaining the high efficiency of the irrigation projects need either to be replaced or to be repaired, also to execute some projects in order to increase the Irrigated area and to save in water requirements. Annex AGRI 7

indicates the immediate requirements, which have been identified for inclusion in the present plan.

160. **Surveys and monitoring of water storage structures.** The main infrastructure for water storage and control consists of dams and barrages. These not only store the water prior to its distribution but also constitute a vital component of the flood control measures. As part of the maintenance procedure for such structures, periodic monitoring surveys must be undertaken. In addition, the Saddam Dam on the upper Tigris above Mosul requires grouting for its foundations. The inputs required in this regard are presented in Annex AGRI 8.

161. In vast areas, ground water resources represent the only source of irrigation and drinking water. Governorates which currently suffer from water shortages include Kerballa, Najaf, Anbar, Tameem, Diyala, Salah Al-Deen and Basrah.

162. The inputs consisting of equipment and spare parts which are required for restoring the ground water supply are listed in Annex AGRI 9.

163. **Water and Soil Analysis.** Deterioration of water quality and agricultural soils throughout the country necessitates continuous monitoring by the Ministry of Irrigation. These activities need well equipped laboratory facilities. To enable the Ministry to carry out these activities, necessary laboratory instruments and supplies have been included in the plan, (see Annex AGRI 10).

164. The implementation of the proposed plan allocated US $ 414.93 million for agriculture of which US $ 119.93 million is for the three northern governorates, (Dohuk, Erbil and Suleimaniyah). US $ 288 million is allocated for irrigation for the 15 governorates.

165. In accordance with paragraph 40 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide the Programme with detailed information about the delivery of supplies and equipment to their locations. In order to facilitate the observations of their use, the Programme will conduct the tasks provided for in paragraph 8 of annex-1 of the MOU.

PART SIX.

PLAN OF PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATION SECTOR

166. Primary, secondary and higher education in Iraq have been effected by the severe shortage of basic teaching materials, school furniture books, and stationery, printing requirements, training laboratories and other basic requirements. The damages of the classrooms of about 5000 schools remained non-repaired. Most of these classrooms are without doors or windows. In some schools, the classroom, which usually holds 30 students, enrols 70 students. A large number of schools still lacks potable water and sanitation. This sector needs an urgent rehabilitation as indicated by the reports of UN agencies and the report of the UN Secretary-General of 29 November 2000 (S/2000/1132).

167. The current situation has led to the decrease in school enrolment and to a considerable increase in the rate of school dropouts, particularly in the primary and secondary stages. The quality of teaching has been effected by the lack of basic educational means and materials. Thus, the general, basic and urgent requirements of the educational sector throughout Iraq are estimated at large amounts, US $ 287.12 million allocated for this sector, of which US $ 133.83 million have been allocated in the plan for the basic educational requirements up to the secondary stage, of which US $ 29.83 million allocated for the three northern governorates.

168. Under distribution plans I, II and III, the programme in the three northern governorates implemented several construction and rehabilitation projects for primary and secondary education across the three northern governorates. These activities were expanded to cover higher education in other sectors, such as health, under distribution plans VI and VII. The Education Management Information System "EMIS" Project, which aims at strengthening the local planning and management capacity for education, was initiated under distribution plan VII. Improved planning and management, provided under this project, will enhance budgeting and implementation. For phase X, more attention will be focused on the quality of secondary and higher education.

169. As a continuation of the previous phases, the programme under phase X will support access to basic education by improving the learning environment through renovation of infrastructure, provision of school furniture and teaching materials, and provision of technical assistance for developing the quality of teaching. The number of kindergartens and primary schools will be increased, and local capacity to produce textbooks further strengthened. To sustain programme implementation, the planning and management skills within the educational institutions will be enhanced and supported.

170. In secondary education, the programme in the three northern governorates will focus on improving the quality of educational services, and on providing education equipment, tools, and supplies. Newly constructed schools will continue to be provided with all the necessary furniture and textbooks to students in all three governorates.

171. Improving educational services necessitates the provision of transportation facilities to students and teachers. The programme will also diversify educational services through libraries and the training of librarians, and well as through providing students' supplies for sports, music, and art. Significant resources will continue to be allocated to science education.

172. Training seminars and courses will be conducted to enhance the skills of teachers and administrators.

173. For Higher education, there is a need for construction and rehabilitation of universities as well as the provision of necessary equipment and supplies. The plan allocates US $ 153.29 million of which US $ 68.29 million for higher education in the three northern governorates.

174. In the three northern governorates, the provisions for higher education under distribution plans VII, VIII and IX complement similar activities in previous phases with respect to construction and rehabilitation of facilities and provision of equipment and supplies.

175. Distribution plan X will include training in all academic fields, exchanges of professors, provision of scientific literature, and enhancing the teaching and research capacity of laboratories. Construction is also continuing for the University of Dohuk, Salahaddin University, the University of Suleimaniyah, and technical institutes in the three governorates.

PART SEVEN

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT FOR FOOD, NUTRITION, AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH SECTOR TRANSPORT AND TELE-COMMUNICATIONS AND THE PLAN OF PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION/BANKING REQUIREMENTS

Telecommunications

176. The telecommunication sector is considered as the infrastructure to Iraq's infrastructure. It has a vital role to play in the improvement of food distribution, medicine, water and sanitation, electricity, and the rest of the humanitarian programme sectors. Before 1991 the telephone density in the country was 5.6 telephones per 100 inhabitants. In 1999 this density has decreased to 3.3 due to damaged exchanges, shortage of spares and increase in the population. World telephone density average is 10%.

177. The present state of telecommunication systems throughout Iraq is extremely poor. Apart from the wider social considerations, there are negative consequences for the efficient procurement and distribution of humanitarian supplies. The difficulties experienced by the Ministries involved in implementing the MOU when communicating with their suppliers have contributed to delays in ensuring timely submission of applications and subsequently in the delivery of supplies to Iraq. In the health sector, poor communications between warehouses and hospitals have contributed to delays in the collection of supplies by health facilities. The absence of adequate data links has also hindered the timely passing on of accurate information on requirements. With regard to the electricity sector, this has affected the co-ordination of operation between the source, the transmission stations and substations.

178. A UN mission (August 1998) to Iraq by experts delegated from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has concluded that the entire telecommunication infrastructure is deteriorating to such an extent that the quality of service is beyond comprehension. The rate of unsuccessful calls has risen dramatically in recent years and the quality of transmission channels is so bad that it constitutes a major problem for even the transmission of faxes. At present, the transfer of computer files, (data transfer), is almost impossible via the public telephone network and this affects directly UN observation activities and reporting. The mission, further, concluded that the rehabilitation and modernization of the telecommunication network is a huge development project. It would require an investment of US $ 1 billion or more and its implementation could take between 7 and 10 years. This of course falls outside the SCR 986 Programme.

179. In order to ensure a more effective implementation of a distribution plan and enhanced utilization of commodities imported, communication equipment is required. The requirements presented in the current distribution plan are those identified by ITU mission referred to in item 4 below and has the objective of replacing damaged or obsolete equipment and introducing some new equipment that will improve communications in areas of activities of the humanitarian programme in Baghdad and

other few selected areas. This will directly have positive impact on the improvement of the procurement and distribution system of humanitarian supplies.

180. The installation of telecommunication projects requires high level of expertise. Before 1991, the staff of ITPC used to carry out all the installation of telecommunication equipment with minor supervision from the suppliers. The same staff was able to put the majority of the remaining systems, immediately after the war, into operation. The plan envisages the utmost use of local resources for the installation and commissioning of the projects, to minimize expenditures.

181. Whilst the establishment of telecommunication projects requires a very high level of investment, this all risks to be lost unless those projects are adequately maintained. In order to maintain these projects properly, planned on-job training is required. It goes without saying that the new equipment to be purchased is of new technical generation. This will require training in the manufacturer premises.

182. A reliable system of telecommunications is an integral part of the life of the community and is essential for information flow among service providers and for co-ordination of environmental protection and of sectors like food, agriculture, education, electricity, and emergency health services. The telecommunication projects envisaged in the three northern governorates under phase X cover national connection of the northern governorates, improvements to the existing external plant network, expansion of the mobile cellular GSM system, and the replacement of remote exchange units and their interconnection to transmission links in the three governorates. Due to limited availability of funds and other constraints, only the priority areas have been considered for improvement under the present phase. These basic requirements are reflected in the annexes to this distribution plan.

183. The GSM system initially catered for 15,000 subscribers mostly in the remote areas thereby meeting their immediate communication needs in social and business activities. The improvements to the existing external plant network would pave the way for a more reliable network conforming to ITU guidelines and recommendations thereby facilitating data and ISDN applications.

184. All activities by the programme in the three northern governorates will be compatible with the national telecommunications network.

Railways

185. The Iraqi Railways plays a great part in the transportation of food and agriculture products, beginning with the first stage of farming by providing fertilizers, seeds, etc. This kind of transportation from most of the cities in Iraq to different parts of the country requires special wagons and rolling stock. Most of the transportation of food which arrived at Um-Qasr port under the MOU, especially grains and rice, are carried by railways to most cities of Iraq. The Iraqi Railways can not fulfil its obligations to distribute the required quantities of food due to the lack of spare parts for locomotives and wagons, which are needed for this huge transportation task. The number of operating locomotives has been reduced to 65, and the operating number of wagons reduced from 11000 to 1000, representing different kinds of wagons, because of this shortage of spare parts needed for major maintenance. The Iraqi Railways need

365 locomotives per day to be in a position to assure a minimum standard of transportation service. Moreover, the condition of the present railway track system, totalling about 2500 KM, is not in a state of repair which permits the acceptance of this number of locomotives and wagons, because of the non availability of spare parts and materials for maintenance of the tracks, including spare parts for track-maintenance machines. This situation affects the capacity and the safety of the rail transport system, and will only deteriorate further unless urgent measures are taken to halt the decline.

186. In accordance with paragraph 41 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide the programme with detailed information about the delivery of supplies and equipment to their locations in order to facilitate the monitoring of their use and to make sure of this. The programme will conduct the tasks provided for in paragraph 8 of annex-I of the MOU.

Ports

187. The port of Um-Qasr is the only port in Iraq authorized to receive commodities imported to Iraq against the MOU. Since 1991 the port facilities have not been maintained and consequently they have now degraded to an extent which is severely limiting the ability to handle humanitarian supplies. To prevent further degradation in the situation it is necessary to dredge the entry channels and repair the port facilities.

188. Dredging. Prior to 1991, the channel and wharf could accept vessels with a draught of 10.5 metres. Today that draught has been reduced to 8.5 – 9 metres , and as result larger vessels discharge in Jordan, (Aqaba), and goods are transported by road to Iraq a distance of 1350 KM. This adds 4 to 5 days to the transit time and increase transport cost by $38-40 per metric tons. Dredging the channels and port will increase in the capacity of Um-Qasr will lead to an increase in the capacity and result in more vessels using the port. This will increase the rate of delivery of Humanitarian Supplies into Iraq and reduce the landed cost of goods by $38 - $ 40 per metric tonne.

189. **Port Facilities.** The state of port facilities has similarly degenerated. Mechanical handling equipment is old and inefficient; safety equipment, including fire fighting equipment, is obsolete and unreliable; auxiliary power, essential to provide 24 hours operation and for safety and security, is non-existent. The availability of tugs and pilot vessels imposes delays on berthing and accordingly on the speed of discharging humanitarian supplies. The speed of discharging has a direct effect on the receipt and ultimate distribution of humanitarian supplies, as well as the total cost of commodities. Any improvement in this area will have a positive effect on the humanitarian programme.

Land Transport

190. To carry MOU commodities from Umm Qasr and Trebil, different trucks (flat seni trailer, refrigerants, and open trailers lorries of different kinds and capacities are required for this purpose. More than 10000 (ten thousand) trucks are required per year.

Public Transport

191. To overcome congestion in carrying public throughout the country (towns and rural areas), different kinds of busses are required (city and inter city mini buses, coasters, etc.). Since, trains could not meet the demand.

Other Sub-Sectors

192. Demand for supplying earth-moving equipment (shovels, graders, etc) together with fuel tankers, water tankers, generating sets, etc. are needed to replace old ones. Also needed tyres, spare parts, repair kits and tools for this purpose. Attached as an Annex is a list of projects contemplated.

193. In addition, requirements for civil Aviation and Hetrolergical office are essential to support MOU.

- Planes under Iraqi Airways carry sick people & disabled for treatment outside Iraq. That means facilities such as buses, different vehicles, Ambulances , etc need to be in good countries & in operative manner.
- Metallurgical Reports & information are needed for farming in all sector throughout the bounty.

194. Total fund for Telecommunication & Transport sector will amount to US $ 407 million.

195. In accordance with paragraph 41 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide the programme with detailed information about the delivery of supplies and equipment to their locations in order to facilitate the monitoring of their use and to make sure of this. The programme will conduct the tasks provided for in paragraph 8 of annex-I of the MOU.

PART EIGHT

PLAN FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE OIL SECTOR

196. The implementation of the provisions of distribution plan necessitates achieving steady and sustained rate of oil exports which requires the continuation of the purchase of spare parts, materials and equipment needed for maintenance, rehabilitation and upgrading of obsolete or semi-obsolete equipment and systems as well as development of existing and new oil fields in the upstream sector in order to compensate for the depletion in oil available for export and prevent further deterioration in oil production, processing, storage , transportation capabilities and ensure better reservoir management and improve environmental protections and pollution control.

197. In regard to downstream requirements, the provision of various oil products for local consumption meets a range of essential humanitarian requirements including heating, cooking, transportation and electricity production. Hence it is essential to sustain the safe operations of the existing refineries with acceptable standards of efficiency, safety and environmental protection, as well as to continue the rehabilitation, revamping & upgrading of the oil product production & distribution facilities to achieve these aims as well as provide and transport the fuel needed to operate the electricity generating plants in the country. Moreover, overcoming severe and chronic shortages in essential items such as LPG cylinders which have been utilized years beyond their safe working life, requiring immediate replenishment and compensation to avoid unnecessary burns and accidents. Similarly, fuel stations and other related facilities should be operated within appropriate safety margins. Hence provision has to be made for the continued supply of urgently required equipment to achieve the above aims.

198. In regards to Oil Training Institutes requirements, some basic needs have to be provided for these institutes to enable them to carry out the task of developing middle level technical staff, for the oil industry

199. US $ 600 million dollars is alloc ted under UNSCR 1360 for the Oil Sector in phase X for the supply of spare parts, materials, equipment and cost of service contracts to cover the essential and urgent needs of the Oil Sector, to enable it to implement the necessary works and projects mentioned above. US $ 350 million dollars will be allocated for the upstream, US $ 240 million dollars for the downstream requirements and US $ 10 million dollars for Oil Training Institutes requirements and misc. purposes.

200. It is expected that the secretary general will nominate a team of experts to visit Iraq and discuss with the Ministry of Oil representatives the oil sector's requirements. The agreed list of requirements will be submitted at the conclusions of those discussions.

201. In accordance with paragraph (41) of the M.O.U., the Government of Iraq shall provide detailed and timely information about the delivery of supplies of equipment to their locations in order to facilitate and ensure observation of their use.

PART NINE

PLAN FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOUSING SECTOR

202. A sum of US $ 252.5 million has been allocated under phase X to import materials, raw materials and machinery and other related requirements for the Housing and construction needs in all fifteen central and southern governorates under this plan. The requirements for the social welfare projects such as schools, hospitals, streets, mosques, churches and water and sewerage projects as well as other projects which render services to the population. This shall include:

- The building materials imported by the Ministry of Trade, will be distributed to the public by the State Company for Construction Materials and the State Company for Shopping Centres directly from the warehouses of these companies, spread over the mentioned governorates, upon presenting the official and formal building license together with documents showing that the plot on which the housing unit will be constructed is owned by the applicant and that the housing unit will not exceed 400 sq. mt of floor area. Specifying the quantities required shall be done through the engineering Department in the mentioned two companies taking into consideration the size of dwelling. The prices of the materials supplied shall be decided by the Ministry of Trade. The plan allocates US $ 167.5 million to this element.

- The building materials imported by the Ministry of Housing and Construction will be for the task of constructing housing complexes and other public utilities in all central and southern governorates. An allocation will be made to the Ministry of Housing and Construction under phase X to cover the cost of importation of equipment (i.e., bulldozers, cranes, shovels) required by this Ministry to build social housing complexes and other public utilities closely related to housing in all fifteen central and southern governorates, in addition to that these imported equipments will be utilized for the rehabilitation of existing roads and the construction of new roads and bridges. Roads and bridges are part of the countries basic infrastructure and an important factor for the efficient implementation of all humanitarian sectors. Because of the limitations of the railway and the lack of alternative transport means, the country depends heavily on the road infrastructure for the transport of humanitarian goods as well as for the private sector. The plan allocates US $ 54 million to this element.

- The Materials and the equipment imported by the Ministry of Industry and Minerals will be for rehabilitation of plants that produce construction materials, such as cement bricks, tiles, iron and steel factories also electrical facilities plant in addition to the raw materials needed to produce such construction materials. The plan allocates US $ 31 million to this element.

RESETTLEMENT REHABILITATION

203. In the three northern governorates, the programme provides Internally Displaced Persons and other needy persons in northern Iraq with viable, long-term settlement programming such as community-based housing initiatives. The activities are focused on the settlement and rehabilitation sector, which involves the design, programming, and implementation of construction or reconstruction of settlements with sufficient infrastructure and access to basic services to ensure sustainability.

204. Settlement and rehabilitation projects involve design, tendering, and construction of new and rehabilitated housing, water supply, sanitation and storm water drainage systems, roads, schools, clinics, and other related services in rural and urban areas. Housing projects may vary from developments of ten to six hundred houses. Infrastructure projects may be small local works or more complex medium scale projects requiring greater capital investment such as treatment plants, municipal services and public markets.

205. An allocation of US $ 85.29 million has been made for these purposes in phase X.

MINE RELATED ACTIVITIES

206. There are currently more than 3600 known minefields in the three northern governorates, which continue to plague the lives of the local population. Civilian landmine casualties are estimated at between ten and twenty per month. An estimated twenty per cent of the arable land within the region cannot be cultivated due to landmines. Resettlement activities are furthered hampered by the presence of landmines.

207. The Mine Clearance Programme in the three northern governorates focuses on the locating and removal of landmines to allow the civilian population to lead unimpeded lives. The emphasis is on communities with the greatest needs for village resettlement, agriculture, and other humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation projects supporting community activities. Manual clearance teams, dogs and the continued operation of mechanical clearance devices are utilized to address the mine problem. Continuation of victim/prosthesis centres, and of mine awareness training, are core components to the Mine Action Programme. The current plan requires US $ 17.20 million for the ongoing support of these activities.

PART TEN

SPECIAL ALLOCATION REQUIREMENTS

Introduction

208. In addition to the uniform food ration distributed to the entire population, they also receive basic services such as health care, potable water, sanitation facilities, subsidized power supply and rehabilitated shelters under the humanitarian programme. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is the nodal Ministry tasked with the provision of assistance programmes to the most needy segments of the population outside the SCR 986 arrangements. The special allocation envisaged in paragraph 9 of SCR 1360 (2001) for the impoverished segments of the population has been earmarked under the distribution plan to support essential humanitarian services for this group.

209. These funds are also intended to establish lasting infra-structural assets and service delivery for the continuing benefit of the needy groups through projects implemented in the health, housing and water and sanitation sectors. In this regard, the government has identified targeted geographic areas in the central and southern governorates. The classified list of requirements under this allocation will be specified in the annexes with special sector codes.

Water and Sanitation

210. The condition of water and sanitation systems in many parts of the country remains critical. Large sections of suburban and rural areas have either no access to potable water or receive inadequate quantities, invariably of poor quality. To ameliorate this situation, US $ 98 million has been made available under the special allocation to the General Establishment for Water and Sewage (GEWS) for the supply of electrical and mechanical equipment for plants in affected areas. The government will submit projects for 12 water treatment plants in the central and southern governorates. In addition, envisaged are mechanical equipment for compact and osmosis units to improve the quality and quality of water in rural areas.

211. A total amount of US $ 55 million has been earmarked from the special allocation to execute water and sewage projects in Baghdad to improve the delivery of drinking water to the beneficiaries in Seven Nissan water treatment plant, which have a capacity of 225000 m^3/day, Al-Karkh water treatment plant, Al-Karama water treatment plant, expanding Al-Karkh sewage treatment plant, Al-Doura station and the supply of electrical and mechanical equipment for Al-Ataria project. The funds would provide items such as water pumps, tanks, ductile pipes, pressure filters, and electrical generators.

Housing Requirements

212. The housing situation for the majority of people remains precarious. Construction activity ceased some years ago while demographic figures indicate that the population has increased significantly. Consequently, the most needy seek refuge in existing buildings thus exacerbating overcrowding and accelerating the

deterioration of the physical structures. The special allocation envisages the construction of new dwelling units in cities with enormous unmet housing needs.

213. The Ministry of Housing and Construction intends to utilize the amounts earmarked under the special allocation to design, supply materials and requirements and building of housing complexes in Baghdad (2), Najaf, Karbala, Al-Anbar, Diyala, Wasit and Babil where overcrowding prevails with a high concentration of low-income families.

214. In addition to houses, the project development plan includes an elementary school, two intermediate schools, a medical centre, mosque and shopping centre and administrative offices. These sites will be provided with all necessary infrastructure facilities such as water, sewage, roads, car parks, power connections and other network services. The Plan allocates US $ 84.84 million for these projects.

Health

215. The Ministry of Health has prepared a plan for the utilisation of additional funds for the construction of medical facilities as detailed in the annexes. These facilities, providing services to the disabled and other special cases, in addition to the general population, have deteriorated markedly. The plan includes the construction of an atomic hospital, Diabetes specialised centre, specialised hospitals and specialized centres in the southern and central governorates for a total expenditure of US $ 109 million.

216. The construction of medical facilities will improve the provision of specialized services to a reasonable standard for special needs.

Board of Youth and Sports

217. The Board of Youth and Sports provides services to various authorities that deal with youth and sports. It supplies sports equipment and provides training workshops for youth centres, stadiums, swimming pools as well as other technical, musical and transport requirements. The plan allocates an amount of US $ 16 million for the procurement of these supplies.

Allocations for Labor and Social Affairs

218. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs comprises units to lodge orphans, street children, and the elderly and disabled persons at different stages of disability (Mental/Physical). Under the plan, the Ministry would require vehicles to transport above categories to different destinations. Training would be provided to the above groups to enable them acquire individual skills that would help them earn income and make them a self-reliant workforce in the community.

219. The Ministry intends to provide some machinery such as sewing machines, carpentry and smithery, and to train orphans and disabled in those activities. An allocation of US $ 21 million is earmarked under the plan for the above activities.